The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 2759 第二千七百五十九號 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1866. 四年癸丙治同 七月十四日 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH 香港 英八月廿三號

Insurances.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

One month ... ... ½ per cent.
Three months ... ... 1 ,,
Six months ... ... 1½ ,,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company*
of 1868 Hongkong, 8th August, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $200,000 on Dwelling Houses, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.
of Hongkong, 21th August, 1861.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire and Marine Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL AND Co.
of 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual Terms and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following ports:—

Canton, by Messrs. DEACON & Co.
Macao, by E. L. BASTO, Esq.
Amoy, by Messrs. BOYD & Co.
Foochow, by Messrs. KINNEAR & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.
if 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT RISKS at the following Reduced Rates.—

No exceeding 1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, but not exceeding ... } 3 ,, ¼ do do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding ... } 6 ,, ½ do do.
Above 6 months but not exceeding ... } 12 ,, ¾ do Annual rate

ADAM SCOTT & Co.
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
if 1729 Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent in Canton for the "Oriental Insurance Society" at Bombay, is prepared to accept Marine Risks on goods and freight by sailing Vessels and Steamers and grant Policies on the usual terms payable in case of loss in Hongkong, Calcutta, Bombay and London.

BHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.
of 3017 Hongkong, 16th December, 1865.

Business Announcements.

EAGRABAGH & Co., SHIPCHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
NEWCHWANG.

EAGRABAGH & Co. beg to inform masters of vessels and others visiting Newchwang that they have established a branch of their business at that port, and trust by attention and a well assorted Stock to merit the support.
of 2997 Newchwang, 1st December, 1865.

THE Land lately reported to be for Sale, is first class Cargo Boats, at current rates.
J. S. HO K.
if 13 5 Hongkong, 22d June, 1866.

ICE CREAM AND ICE CREAM PUDDINGS ALWAYS READY, AT
N. CREMER'S CONFECTIONERY,
Wellington Street, No. 35, Opposite the Catholic Church.

All Orders will be promptly executed and forwarded to any addr. as indicated.
if 1412 Hongkong, 7th July, 1866.

Business Announcements.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS.

THE Undersigned in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, begs to inform all his patrons that he has this day disposed of his business to Mr. FREDERICK SIMONS, and hopes that they will extend their kind patronage upon him as heretofore.

E. J. MANNING.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1866. Apl. 13

IN reference to the above F. SIMONS begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has this day assumed the Proprietorship of the above establishment, and hopes that by great and attention he will merit a share of their kind patronage.

F. SIMONS.

N B.—Billiard Tables and Cues kept in thorough repair, one first class American Piano in the sitting Room for the use of Visitors. English and American Papers received by every Mail.

F. S.
if 717 Hongkong 13th April, 1866.

DR. SCHLEGEL has removed to Pedders Hill of 329 Hongkong, 20th February, 1866.

SILVEIRA & Co
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
Queen's Road,
Opposite the Oriental Bank.
if 1230 Hongkong, 14th June, 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL.
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Renowned fruit-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To secure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

29 & 1729 August, 18th 1866. W & S

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Sales on the 21st August, 1866.

VENDOR	GOODS SOLD.	PRICE	PURCHASER
Smith Rennie & Co	600 pcs. 6-in Drills	$ 3.25	Mee-loong
Turner & Co	500 ,, 9-8-D Grey T-cloth	5.80	Cheong loong
Borneo C. L.	200 ,, Assorted Lastings	19.50	Fook-tye
do.	1,800 doz. Brown Handkerchiefs	1.10	Cheong loong
do.	500 pcs. Assorted Longcloths	12.50	Kwong-sow-loong
Kwong-fook-loong	100 ,, C-B-T-cloth	3.25	Canton Merchant
Wilkinson & Co	300 ,, S.S. Cambrics	21.50	San-kum-lun
Kwong-hang	120 blks. Foreign Cotton	25.50	Shang-yune
Kin-ching-hong	180 ,, do.	23.00	Travelling Merchant
Kang-tye-loong	100 pls. Sharkskin	3.00	do.
Sun-hing-loong	600 ,, Cutton Nuts	3.95	do.
do.	100 ,, Hatchets	4.30	do.
Kin-cheong-hong	250 ,, Rattan	3.70	Canton Merchant
do.	300 ,, Gluttinous Rice	2.60	San-loong-wo
Tsun-cheong-hong	240.0 ,, Chop-cha	2.00	Chay-chun
Took-wone	10 ,, Japan Shellack	64.00	Kwong-wan-tye
Man-shing-chong	2 ,, Bankow shoe Wax	235.00	Travelling Merchant
Man-shing-chong	200 pls. Yellow Tean	2.40	do.
Lee-yune-cheong	400 ,, do.	2.35	do.
Wo-lee-hong	500 ,, Black Pepper	3.45	do.
do.	100 ,, Black Pepper	3.75	do.
Wing-on-chong	500 bbls. Sugar Candy	12.50	Foreign Merchant

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATER.

Steamers	Destination	Vessel & Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
		HONGKONG.				
		Nuno Canavarria,	Portugese	Span. bg	259	Reyacho & Co	Manila
		Ocean Queen,	Thompson	Span. sh		Chinese	
Shai-k'ai-chuan		Peterson,	Hickman	Dut. sh	1150	Dent & Co	
Imperatriz	Shai-k'ai-chuan	Omar Pasha,	Black	Brit. bk	368	Chinese	
	East Coast	Ophelia,	Tonge	Ham. bk	600	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Dk. Co		Peres,	G. Soule	Amer. bk	540	Rosman & Co	
M. S. P. Co		Peru,	Pedersen	Ham. bk	443	Rosman & Co	San Francisco
	East Coast	Pet,	A. Mesan	Brit. bk	309	Chinese	
M. S. P. Co		Penguin,	Jones	Brit. bk	618	Chinese	
	Laid up	Penguin,	H. Moore	Amer. bk	600	Chinese	
Dk. Co		Peschouriez,	Fraser	Amer. sh	99	Order	
	Refitting	Portland,	J. Peters	Brit. bk	873	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Hanson & Co		Powhattan,	Patten	Amer. bk	432	Russell & Co	
	Laid up	Portland,	Morse	Belg. bk	1,000	Reiss & Co	Laid up
Dk. Co		Queen of England,	Hoffman	Siam. sh	616	Syme, Gillespie & Co	
		Rarebone,	Hetman	Siam. sh	387	Chinese	
Hanson & Co	Shanghai	Rocket,	Graham	Brit. bk	210	Remedios	For Sale
M. S. P. Co		Reindeer,	McClelland	Brit. sh	364	Farnine, Matheson & Co	
Dk. Co		Resolution,	McKenzie	Brit. bk	1,000	Russell & Co	
	East Coast	Royal Minstrel,	Andrew	Brit. bk	417	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
		Runnymede,	Owens	Brit. bk	608	Morgan, Limbert & Co	For Charter
	Laid up and Hulking.	Sea Swallow,	Cudmore	Penn. sh	520	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
	Second Canton.	Saigon Packet,	Thompson	Brit. sch	173	Rozario & Co	
		Serapis,	Fleming	Brit. bk	461	Landstein & Co	
		Schooner Down,	Smith	Amer. sch	98	Order & Co	Melbourne
		St. Mary,	Cross	Siam. bk	441	Borneo Co. Limited	For Sale
		Senora Ferreira,	Nunez	Port. sch	116	Wm. Pustan & Co	
		Supply,	E. Dannald,	Amer. sh	647	American Consul	
		Sword Fish,	Muller	Siam. sh	576	Chinese	
		T. E. Boyd,	Young	Brit. bk	700	Dent & Co	Sale, F'or or C'ter
		Venilia,	Parey	Brit. sh	671	Geo. Holmes & Co	Bombay
		Veritas,	Carret	Brit. sh	632	Solomon & Co	
		Victoria,	J. Drummond	Brit. sh	1665	Order	
		Walter,	Wolterspoon	Siam. sh	237	Chinese	
		War Spirit,	Hutchins	Brit. sh	1293	J. O. S. N. Co	
		Zephyr,		Brit. bk	291	McEwen & Co	Store Ship
		RECEIVING VESSELS.					
		Fee. William,	Allmana	Brit. sh	1000	J. O. S. N. Co	
		John Adam,	Buncombe	Brit. bk	316	D. Sassoon Sons & Co	
	Laid up	**WHAMPOA.**					
	Put Back	**STEAMERS.**					
	Mail. & Ordinary	Bohner,	Wm. Blake	Brit. str	1000	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay Repairing
		Kimber,	Hacked	Brit. str	866	H. E. I. C. & M. S. P. Co	
		Spark,	Wil-on	Amer. str	1150	Thos. Hunt & Co	
	Laid up	*Running between Canton, Whampoa and Macao*					
		SAILING VESSELS.					
		Achilles,	Bulling	Brem. bk	290	E. Schellhaas & Co	Saigon
		Alva Bell,	J. Ross	Amer. sh	777	Borneo Co. Limited	
		Armor,	Griffenmeister	Ham. bk	253	Order	
		Arracan,	Crowell	Amer. sh	1057	Order	
		Bella,	Martin	Brit. bk	487	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
		Bendinch,	Thomsen	Brit. bk	377	Borneo Co. Limited	Monte Video
		Chin Chin,	Calmer	Hamseh	146	Oxford & Co	Bentain
		Chris Rice,	Wunderlich	Brit. bk	340	Rozario & Co	Bangkok
		Daniel Marey,	Hoofsmer	sh	1031	Borneo Co. Limited	
		Empress,	Proctor	Brit. bk	481	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Manila
		Ericsman,	Mann	Brit. bk	299	Order	
		James Miller,	Waters-a	Brit. bk	1252	Adam Scott & Co	
		Jorgen Brahn,	Jurgensen	Dan. sh	1053	Wm. Pustan & Co	
		Lee,	Jarvine	Amer. sh	600	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
		Mary Nickelson,	Freeborn	Brit. sl	60	Gibson & Co	Laid up
		Nile,	Johnson	Brit. sh	630	Oxford & Co	
		Samuel Russell,	Isaacs	Amer. sh	228	Smith, Archer & Co	
		Silent,	Paige	Brit. sh	249	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
		Tientsin,	Rae	Brit. sch	226	Adam Scott & Co	Laid up
		Wanthong,	Gerner	Germ. bk	313	E. Schellhaas & Co	
		To Arrive.					
		CHOPS LYING IN WHAMPOA REACH.					
		Bank's Jr. Dock					
	Whampoa	Hongkong Wham				Dock Co's Chop	
		Lintin "Spr."				belonging to Customs	
	Saigon	Bajarell,				Customs	
	Laid up	Shun,				Customs Chop	
		Sylphide				Stone Chop	
		CANTON.					
	Foochow	Hua Ching,		Celer	Brit. str		Shai-Choo & Utile
		Shooey-Lem,	D. Young		Brit. str.	309	Chinese
		MACAO.					
		Amelia,	Orleans	Brem. bk	294	Lorenz & Co	
		Amazon,		Rose	Port. sch	212	Order	
		Ambora,		Lindocet	Ital. sh	456	Order	Laid up
		Avon,		Warwick	Brit. sh	639	D. Lapraik	For Charter
	Macao & Havana	Ceres,	J. Nunes	Brit. sch	397	J. M. del Rio	Laid up
		Clotilda,	A. J. Favacho	Port. bk	352	Da Mello	Laid up
		Concordia,		Grill	Port. bg	226	Reynolds & Co	Xilloa
		Cristina,		O'Kean	Brit. sh	577	Adam Scott & Co	
		Esperanza,		M. da Cruz	Port. sch	114	P. S. Fernandes	Laid up
		Gaza,		Rasmussen	Port. sch	200	M. del Rio	
		Gloucester,		J. Parker	Brit. sch	79	Order	
		Joello,	P. F. de	Santos	Port. bk	462	Rozario & Co	Laid up
		Lima,		Meuland	Ita.	540	Lapraik	
		Swallow,		Porter	Brit. sch	240	Order	
		S. Vicente de Paula,		Silva	Port. sch	423	Pereira & Co	Laid up
		Serena,		Hansen	Dut. bk	270	Order	
		Stormi,		Nordberg	Russ. sh	299	Order	
		Tremolga,		Lardor	Port. bk	871	L. Marques	Laid up
		Vier Gesinneten,		Otto	Dut. sh	248	Sassoon & Co	Batavia
		Wernon,		Wenga	Ham. bk	324	Order	

Printed & Published for the proprietor, by W. H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Arrivals.

Aug. 22, SS. MAGNUS, Brem. hq., 910, Hake, Kalmag, July 27th, Coals.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

Aug. 22, ASIA, Brit. hq., 549, J. Walsh, Swatow, August 18th, Ballast.—LYALL, STILL & Co.

Aug. 22, ING, Hamb. hq., 356, Bannan, Chefoo, July 11th, Peas.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Aug. 22, DIEMOND, Hamb. hq., 243, Kruse, Tientsin, June 30th, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Aug. 23, CHINA, Hamb. str., 700, Moller, Swatow, August 21st, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Aug. 22, BRITANNIA, Amer. sh., 1320, Jackson, Sydney, June 17th, Coals.—RUSSELL & Co.

Aug. 22, LIEUTENANT, French str., 900, Rigodit, Shanghai, August 19th, General.—MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

Aug. 22, DISCOVERER, Hamb. hq., 240, Wagner, Saigon, August 16th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Aug. 23, DAUNTLESS, Brit. hq., 424, Hallets, Sunderland, April 24th, Coals.—ORDER.

Aug. 23, MADEIRA, Hamb. hq., 450, Pollock, Saigon, Aug. 16th, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 23, CHOMANDER, str., for Whampoa.
Aug. 23, BONA, str., for Canton.
Aug. 23, GREYHOUND, for Whampoa.
Aug. 23, IDA, for do.
Aug. 23, JOHANN ANTON, for do.
Aug. 23, PENGUIN, for Chefoo.
Aug. 23, CHINA, str., for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 22ND, 1866.

None.

Passengers.

Per "Bavidare" from Saigon.
Mr. Morgan.
For "Madeira" from Saigon.
7 Chinese.

Reports.

The Hamburg barque *Ino*, reports having had light winds all the passage till arrival. Spoke the Hamburg barque *Paradise*, from Newchwang to Swatow, 21 days out. August 18th Prussian barque *Fortunate* bound to the Southward; Bremen brig *Hester*, of Sistel Island bound South.

The Bremen barque *St. Magnus* reports having had light and variable winds, with squalls from the N. and Eastward, a strong current running to the Southward and Westward. Spoke the Prussian brig *Gustaff*, August 17th from Newchwang to Swatow, 39 days out.

The French steamer Labourdonnais reports having left Shanghai on the 19th August, at 5.30 P.M. Str. *Sumonoseo* arrived on the 18th instant. Ut. *corvette Wachusett* left Shanghai in company bound to *Japan*, on the 19th, at 7 A.M. below Woosung saw P. & O. Str. *Siegapore* bound up at 11 A.M. off Gutzlaff saw Str. *Shaftesbury* also bound up had light variable winds and fine weather all the passage arrived at Hongkong 9 P.M. 22nd.

The Hamburg barque *Diascaren* reports having seen on the Hamburg 3-masted schooner entering Saigon River had fine monsoon to the Paracels thence Easterly winds and squally.

The Hamburg barque *Madeira* reports having left Saigon on the 16th August at 8 P.M., passed on the River the following inward bound vessels. British barques *Cisne, Amarita, Lady Agnes Duff* and *Rentlinghe*. Hamburg barque *Ida*, or *Iona*. Hamburg three-masted schooner *Siam*. Prussian barque *Cornelio*, Hamburg barque *Dracha*, lying 10 miles outside Cape St. James at anchor. Had fine weather and moderate N.W. breeze to the Paracels and from there light N.E. and south winds with fine weather.

Shanghai Latest Quotations.

Shanghai, 17th August, 1866.

EXCHANGE :—

On London.—Bank 6m's. 6/4 per Tael.
Credits, 6m/s. 6s 1/4 per Tael.
Bills on demand, 6s/4 per Tael.
On Paris.—Credits, 6m/s. 7.75 per Tael.
Documentary, dost., 7.80 per Tael.
On Calcutta.—Bank, 3 days' sight, Rs. 293 per 100 Taels.
On Bombay.—Bank, 3 days' sight, Rs. 298, per 100 Taels.
On Hongkong.—Bank 3 d/s. 27 per cent discount.
Private 15 d/s. 27½ per cent discount.

BULLION :—

Gold Bars, Pekin, Taels 165 per bar of Taels 10 weight.
Mexican Dollars Taels. 73 5.
Carolus Dollars Taels. 71.3.
Copper Cash, 1,550 per Tael.

FREIGHTS :—

To London.—Tea £2. to £2. 10 per Ton.
OPIUM.—Malwa, Tls 865, Patna, Tls. 492.

Auction Sales To-day.

SAYLE, PEACOCK & Co.
Flannel, Stocks, &c., &c.

A CHALLENGE.

PROFESSOR RISLEY having been given to understand that a certain Livery Stable Keeper of this Colony says he has a Horse in his stable that he (*Mr. R.*) cannot "Rareyfy," he hereby offers to make a bet of $100 with the said Livery Stable Keeper that he will completely subdue the animal. The owner of the horse to find a box 12 ft. by 14 ft.; knee caps, a double snaffle bridle, (newly mounted,) an single, and two sets of stirrup leathers. No one to be present but principals and umpires. If an answer be not made to this advertisement within two days Mr. Risley will take no further notice of any other challenges. The stakes are already deposited, and information concerning them may be obtained by letter addressed "Rareyfy," *Daily Press* Office.

2d 1818 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1866.

STORAGE.

TO Let A fine GRANITE GODOWN, in the Eastern part of Wanchi.

For particulars apply to

BRANDSTEIN & Co.
if 2727 Hongkong, 6th November, 1865.

CLUB LUSITANO DE HONGKONG, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that on application at the Office of the Society, or of Mr. D. NORONHA, the Treasurer of the Society, they will have the receipt for payment of the Calls exchanged for Share Certificates.

J. M. O. LIMA.
Secretary.
14d 1749 Hongkong, 15th August, 1866.

DR. L. ENGELHARD. PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Late of Berlin, Specialist in diseases of the EYE AND EAR.
PRIVATE PUPIL OF
Prof. VON GRAEFE, Berlin; ARLDT, Von JAEGER and FOLLITZER, Vienna.

Laryngoscopic examinations made in diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

The Doctor can be consulted in German, English, French, and Spanish.

Office, No. 1, Wyndham Street, immediately in rear of Club and next to *China Mail* Office.

At Home: Until 9 A.M. and from 2 to 3 P.M.
9th 1161 Hongkong, 13th July, 1866.

Banks.

THE
ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

Court of Directors.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
John Lewis Bonhote, Esq.
William Waller Cargill, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Chief Manager.
Patrick Campbell, Sub-Manager.

Bankers.

Bank of England.
Union Bank of London.

Agents in Scotland.

National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.

Head Office.

Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Banking.

The Corporation receive money on deposit repayable on demand, upon which no interest is allowed.

They also receive money on fixed deposit repayable at twelve months' notice, upon which interest at five per cent. per annum is allowed.

They discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they make advances upon bullion and goods not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation issue Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, and on the Union Bank of London payable at Six months' sight; and they grant Circular Notes for the use of travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

They also issue Drafts on the Agencies and Branches of the Corporation at Shanghai, Yokohama, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, at the exchange of the day.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3. Saturday, 10 to 1.

J. McDOUALL, *Manager.*
if 1162 Hongkong, 18th April 1865.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL,—£2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL,—£750,000,
RESERVED FUND,—£87,500.
HEAD-OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. ROKKETT, Esq., *Chairman*, (late Messrs., Timothy Wiggin & Co., London; now The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.)
J. RUSSELL, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*, (late Messrs. Gray and Coles, London: and Grey & Co., Bombay; now The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.)
S. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay; and President of the Bank of Bombay.)
F. CARSWELL, Esq. (late Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London and Liverpool: and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay; now The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.)
A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., late Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)
WM. MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
MICHAEL R. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co., London; and Ritchie Stewart & Co., Bombay.)

General Manager.

A. MORRISON, Esq. (at present in Bombay.)

Acting Tinsel Manager.

P. W. LAWRENCE, Esq.

Sub-Manager.

GEORGE MOUL, Esq.

Bankers. { THE BANK OF ENGLAND. / THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Co.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Colemon, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Melbourne, Hongkong and Shanghai.

COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY.

ROBERT JARDINE, Esq., (late Messrs. Grey & Co., now the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, Esq.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money for fixed periods at rates of interest which may be ascertained on application at the Office. Current accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed; and no charges is made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

They grant Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, and Bank of England; also on the Head Office in London, and Branches and Agencies as above; issue Circular Notes payable in any of the chief cities of the world, negotiate Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, discount Local Bills, advance Money on approved securities, and conduct every description of Banking business connected with the East.

Further information as to the Rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office.

JAMES GREIG, *Manager.*

No. 11 Queen's Road.
if 486 Hongkong, 1st June, 1866.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAE BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital—£5000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors :—

Chairman—Hon. JOHN DENT, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WOLDEMAR NEBER, Esq.
Alfs. F. Heard, Esq. Pallanjee Framjee, Esq.
Geo. J. Holland, Esq. Arthur Sassoon, Esq.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq. Caleb T. Smith, Esq.
Henry B. Lamson, Esq. Hon. Thos. Sutherland, Esq.
Geo. F. Maclean, Esq. W. H. Wood, Esq.

Managers—

Hongkong—Victor Kressler, Esq.
Shanghae—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts as the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

In addition to the above fixed rates of interest the Company has adopted the principle of setting aside a certain portion of its yearly profits to be given as a bonus on the balances employed by the Bank. Customers keeping Current Accounts and Depositors will participate equally in respect of such Bonus, whether shareholders in the Company or not.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSLER, *Manager.*

Offices of the Company,
Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road.
March 2, 1865. if 929

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital paid-up £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserved Fund, £250,000.

Head-Office—No. 52, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Dorsett Lathark, Esq. | Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
George Mey, Esq. | David Trail Robertson Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday. | ex Officio
James M. Robertson, Esq.

David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*
William Bentlie, Esq.—*Assistant Manager.*
Walter Ormiston, Esq.—*Secretary.*
William Jackson, Esq.—*Inspector of Branches and Agencies.*

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Charle, Sons, & Bowling, Coleman Street.

AUDITORS.

Messrs Colemon, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Ceylon { Columbo / Kandy / Galle
Singapore
Penang
Shanghai
Yokahama
Hankow
Mauritius
Saigon
Batavia

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY,
128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received, viz :—
Repayable at 12 months.....6% per annum.
6 ,, ...5% ,,

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at six months' sight, also on its Branches above, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the manager.

Office hours—10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.

EDWARD ARTHUR, *Manager.*
2, Queen's Road, 5 March, 1866.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the terms of the Resolution passed at the Special Meeting of Proprietors on the 3rd inst. the new scrip certificates for 20,000 paid up shares, of $125 each, will be ready for delivery on and after the 16th April in exchange for the scrip issued.

By Order,
A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., late Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China.)
Shanghae, 28th July, 1866.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts as the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, 6 ,, ,,

In addition to the above fixed rates of interest the Company has adopted the principle of setting aside a certain portion of its yearly profits to be given as a bonus on the balances employed by the Bank. Customers keeping Current Accounts and Depositors will participate equally in respect of such Bonus, whether shareholders in the Company or not.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSLER, *Manager.*

Offices of the Company,
Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road.
March 2, 1865. if 929

Auctions.

SAYLE, PEACOCK & CO.,
(Victoria Exchange.)

WILL sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY,
the 23rd of August, 1866, at Noon.

200 Pieces PRINTED FLANNEL
50 ,, WHITE
500 Dozen CHILDREN'S SOCKS
100 ,, MEN'S WORSTED SOCKS
100 ,, LADIES' and MEN'S CLOTH GLOVES
50 ,, WOOL MITTS
500 ,, HONEYCOMB WOOL SCARFS
100 ,, ORIENAL SHIRTS
20 Pcs. 6/4 MELTON CLOTH
50 ,, 6/4 TWEED
100 Dozen Hungary SCOTCH CAPS

Also,

Will be offered at same time a large STOCK of MEN'S FELT, TWEED, STRAW HATS, UMBRELLAS, RUCKABACKS, BED TICKS, TOWELS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

1708 Hongkong, 21st August, 1866.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 24th instant, at Noon,
at their Sales Room, Queen's Road.

Fancy Tweeds, Alpaccs, Brown Linen, Silk Umbrellas, Patent Leather Boots and Shoes, Copper Tacks, Augers, Axes, Coffee Mills, House Brushes and Curry Combs, &c., &c., &c.

5 Coils LEAD LINE.
7 Short ENFIELD RIFLES
50 Ounces MARTELL'S BRANDY.
8 ,, SAUTERNE.
30 ,, SALAD OIL.
10 ,, each 100, ½ Tins SARDINES.
15 ,, BRENCH BRANDY.
23 Bags OATS.
500 Packages Teddy's and Will's SMOKING TOBACCO.
108 Tins GUNPOWDER.
10 ,, lb. GUNS.
10 ,, 2 lbs. ,,
10 ,, 12 ,, ,,
10 ,, 16 ,, ,,
4 ,, 9 ,, LONG GUNS.
25 ENFIELD CARBINES
25 PAIRS PISTOLS
50 MUSKETS and BAYONETS
25 KNFIELD RIFLES
25 CARBINES
20 DOUBLE BARRELLED GUNS
100 Pieces DOESKIN

Also.

A Small Lot of SUNDRY FURNITURE.
1 One PAIR OAR RACE BOAT.

And,

A FINE SADDLE HORSE

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the Hammer.

1805 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 24th August 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises,—
The Detached TWO BUILDING-HOUSE and GROUNDS, on Caine Road, known as
THE WILDERNESS,
the Residence of the late R. O. R. OWEN, Esqre.

Additions have lately been made to the House, which has also been thoroughly repaired. Gas fittings are laid on.

The Ground is laid under the usual Crown lease for 999 years, Measuring on the North 283 feet on the South 283 feet, on the East 245 feet, and on the West 135 feet, and is subject to an Annual Crown Rent of $73.44.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the Purchase money in Mexican Dollars, to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on completion of the transfer, all expenses of which to be borne by the Purchaser, and the property to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the Hammer.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

THOS. HUNT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1761 Hongkong, 16th August, 1866.

LANDED PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagors, under the power of Sale contained in the Mortgage Deed, on

SATURDAY,
the 25th instant, at Noon,
on the GROUND at Tai-ping-shan.

Those two valuable pie

Docks.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months, length 360 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill 20 feet, average 17 feet, Neap 14 feet.

The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance, and two following days, One Mexican Dollar for each register ton will be charged, beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR,—European Foreman per day	$5.00
Caulker " "	1.25
Canton Carpenter " "	.75
Foochow " "	.45

For further particulars as to the price of Coopering, &c., &c., &c., apply to

R. E. TRAUSMANN, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLAS and BOVES, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw TUG WEIMING, vessels requiring the services of this Tug can hear from Wusung, or a splendid anchorage will be found during the S.W. MONSOON) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN G. SKOV,
Manager.
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent. will be made on all materials supplied, otherwise than by the Dock.

of 1516 Foochow, 21st July, 1866.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS, are informed that the DOCK Company's Establishment at the above Port, affords every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels and for Cleaning and Painting Iron and Steam Ships.

There large GRANITE DOCK, 286 feet long on the Blocks, is in complete Working order, and at average Spring tides can take Vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet Water. The Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate and with a Centrifugal Steam Pump of great power ensuring despatch in all states of the tide. An ample stock is kept on hand of Timber, Oregon Spars, Sheeting Copper and Yellow Metal, and of every description of Material required for Dock Yard use.

The Premises comprise an Engineers' Workshop, a large Smithy and Carpenter's Workshops, and the Works are superintended by Resident Europeans, viz., a Shipwright, an Engineer, and a Blacksmith. Dry Godowns for the reception of Vessels stores &c., when requiring to discharge them.

of 866 23m Amoy, March 1865.

DANES ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA,
CONDUCTED BY
TOW & Co.

ONE DOCK, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet, at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 100 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

There are 4 Hulk Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels, All kinds of Ship, and Blacksmiths Work done.

The Large Dock pumped out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied in the Ship.

Apply to
JOHN HAGER,
Hongkong; or to
ALEXR. MORRISON,
Manager, Whampoa.

of Honkong, 4th September, 1863.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters to their Establishments at Hongkong and Whampoa, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks in Hongkong, which comprise Four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Year and are now in good Working Condition.

The DOCKS are pumped out by 8 Steam Pump in Five hours and capable of taking in Vessels drawing 15½ feet at Spring Tides.

The WORK SHOPS comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmiths, Boiler Maker, and Foundry—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.

The Wrights in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shears, lengths of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A STEAM TUG always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.

All Work carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.

For further particulars, apply to

J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*
or CAPT. T. B. RENNELL, *Manager at Whampoa.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company

of 860 Hongkong, 21th March, 1866.

NOTICE.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, (LIMITED.)

THE Third Call of Two Hundred Dollars ($200) per Share is due on the 6th January next and is payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY LIMITED, receipts for the payment of which will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per Annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after the above date.

By order of the Directors,
J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*

of 9751 Hongkong, 8th November, 1865.

The Bangkok Dock Company's.
NEW DOCK.

THIS Magnificent Dock is now ready to receive Vessels of any burthen and the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters is respectfully solicited to the advantages for Repairing and Snarling Vessels, which no other Dock in the East can offer.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the public.

The Dimensions and Depth of water being:

Length.....	300 feet.
	(to be extended)
Breadth.....	100 feet.
Depth of Water.....	15

The Dock is fitted with a Caisson, has a splendid entrance of 120 feet from the River with a spacious Jetty on each side, where Vessels of any size may lay at any state of the Tides, to fit Masts, Boilers &c.—with Powerful Lifting Shears, which are now in the course of construction.

The Dock is fitted with Steam Pumps of Great Power, insuring Dispatch in all states of the Tides

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops comprise the different departments of *Shipwrights, Mast and Block Makers, Blacksmiths, Engineers, Foundry, etc.*

The whole being superintended by Europeans, who have had many years experience in the different branches.

The *Workmen* are the best picked men from Hongkong and Whampoa.

The Company draws particular attention to the Great advantages this Dock offers, being in a Port where the best Teak and other Timber can be had at the cheapest cost.

A *Steam Saw Mill* is also in connection with the Dock to insure dispatch in work.

The *Keel Blocks* are of best in height and can be taken out or shifted without cutting or causing any expense to ships having to get them removed.

The Company is also prepared to give estimates or enter into Contracts for the repairs of Wooden or Iron ships; the Building of New Ships, Steam Boats &c., or any kind of work connected with shipping.

All Material supplied at Market price. Vessels for Docking may lay at the Company's Buoys or Wharf free of charge until ordered to remove by the Superintendent.

Captains of Vessels before leaving the Dock must approve and sign their Dockage Bills.

All communications respecting the docking to be addressed *until further notice* to the undersigned, by whom all Bills will be signed and collected.

JOHN BUSH, *Managing Director.*

Bangkok, 15th, Sept. 1865.

y 2628 Hongkong, 20th October, 1865.

Miscellaneous Wants.

WANTED

A YOUNG PERSON as Assistant or Dressmaker in a Millinery Store. Good References required.

Address A. B., *Daily Press* Office.

of 1728 Hongkong, 20th August, 1866.

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY,

A BOUT $2,000, *for the Repairs of the British Barque Erosian*, now at Whampoa, for a voyage hence to Manila, to the United Kingdom, and for the Continent. Apply to

ADAM SCOTT & Co.

of 1743 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

WANTED by a young Englishman of good character and regular habits, a SITUATION in a store, or office, where he would be *willing to make himself generally useful.*

Address, *W. F. Daily Press Office.*

of 1727 Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

Notifications.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY
"LIMITED."

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that they can now obtain Scrip Certificates for Shares in the above Company in Exchange for Bankers Receipts, at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers Buildings.

By Order of the Directors,
R. H. SLATE,
Secretary.

of 816 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Fourth call of Twenty-five Dollars per Share, on all Shares in the above Company, will be due, on the 15th September next, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, after which day interest will be charged at the rate of Twelve per cent. per Annum on all overdue calls.

By Order of the Directors,
R. B. SLATE,
Secretary.

of 1274 Hongkong, 15th June, 1866.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE dividend declared on the paid-up Shares for the half year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 4 per cent. per Annum, say $5 per Share, is payable at the Offices of the Company, Wardley House, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

V. KRESSER.
Manager.

of 1777 Hongkong, 18th August, 1866.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Club Chambers.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.

172 1726 Hongkong 13th August, 1866.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company, will be closed until the 31st instant.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

In 1654 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—For *Yesso*, To-day, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.

DEATH.

At Hongkong, on 23rd August, EDWARD WILLIAMS, Master of the American Ship *Ellen*, in his 41st year.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 23, 1866.

THE Stamp Act was read a second time yesterday in the Legislative Council, in the face of the united opposition of all the non-official members. One after the other, in vigorous, and argumentative speeches Mr. WHITTALL, Mr. DENT, and Mr. THELWALL said that they entertained against the measure; they affirmed on their experience of the trade of this place that it was calculated to have a most disastrous effect on commerce; they stated as a fact that the Chinese trading classes were already alarmed by the Ordinances that had been passed, and they gave it as their opinion based on their knowledge of the Chinese character which in the course of business they must have acquired, that the introduction of the Stamp Act would heighten that alarm to a dangerous extent. In spite of all this, in spite of the fact that the matter under discussion was a piece of commercial legislation and that the three commercial men on the Council were earnestly opposed to it, the GOVERNOR carried it over their heads by the votes of the official brigade. The whole responsibility of passing this measure rests on the GOVERNOR because the votes of the official members count for nothing in the public estimation We all know that they cannot vote otherwise. We all know that with strong convictions against any measure before them, they cannot vote with the Governor under pain of dismissal according to the principle laid down in Mr. CARDWELL'S dispatch. It is the GOVERNOR who says the Stamp Act shall be, against the voices of Mr. Whittall, Mr. Dent and Mr. Gibb says, "this measure is disastrous; we as commercial men know it to be disastrous and protest against it." That he accepts such a responsibility is amazing.

The Stamp Act was not printed until yesterday afternoon; and we have not found it possible to publish it to-day, but the bewildered expressions of disgust which will be uttered by those who have seen it, will make known its substance to the commercial community of Hongkong before the morning is over. Bad as any Stamp Act must be here, the Stamp Act which has been prepared is incredibly worse than anything the bitterest enemies of its principle can have imagined. There is no kind of document used in the operations of trade which is not to require some wretched little stamp. There are to be stamps on bills of lading, on bills of exchange, on promissory notes, on bank notes, on bonds of all kinds, on affidavits on cheques, on receipts, on *Comprador's orders* (we are not joking; this extraordinary notion is actually embodied in the ordinance,) and the amount of the stamp is to vary according to the value represented by the instrument, and according to whether it is drawn singly or in duplicate, or in triplicate. No mere description will enable our readers to conceive the obnoxious nature of this ordinance, and we will reproduce its schedules to-morrow.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK has grappled with the municipal difficulties of Shanghai, in a dispatch dated the 16th of July, which is published in some of the latest northern papers. The dispatch is addressed to Mr. WINCHESTER, British Consul at Shanghai, and surveys all the embarrassments arising out of the anomalous state of things which exists at Shanghai. In view of the absolute necessity of guarding British subjects from the cruelty and injustice of a Chinese government the *exterritorial* clause is of course inevitable; but the exterritorial clause does not in the least degree militate against the sovereignty of the Chinese government. It permits a number of foreigners to hold themselves individually free on Chinese soil, but it does not empower them *individually* or collectively to exercise any kind of sovereign power over the ground they may occupy, or its native population. With the expansion of Shanghai from a sparsely populated settlement into a large town with a considerable European population and an immense number of Chinese crowding to them to profit by their presence in various ways, the difficulty of giving *practical* effect to this theory is very great. A large town must have a government of some sort, and above all the lowest class must feel that they are not in a "land without laws." To no set of people is competent to organise a government which shall have equal authority over all. Indeed the problem is further complicated by the rivalry of the various European nationalities which are congregated together, but difficulties arising from this source might probably be adjusted after a while. There is no radical difficulty, whereas, in deciding how to deal with the Chinese in Shanghai, Europeans are stopped in every direction by the theory of Chinese sovereignty.

SIR RUTHERFORD says that he has been talking the matter over with Sir E. HORNBY and comes to the conclusion that it is inexpedient under existing circumstances for Chinese to become even counterpigned by a Consul. Any such endorsement of a Chinese warrant is, he considers, an act of undue interference with the sovereignty of the native government, and beyond this limit to make the foreign Consul a party to acts of cruelty and oppression, as there can be no security whatever that the native warrant has not been obtained for the purposes of extortion or vengeance. On the other hand Sir RUTHERFORD considers it out of the question for the foreign residents of Shanghai to think of assuming the authority necessary to enable them to issue warrants against Chinese subjects themselves. That would be directly incompatible with the EMPEROR'S rights. But again the Chinese authorities in an access of hostility to Shanghai, might if their authority remains altogether unfettered, make it impossible for natives to live in the settlement by visiting them with extraordinary exactions and oppression. Sir RUTHERFORD has doubts whether this would be an unmixed evil, seems to think it would restore the settlement to the state originally contemplated, that of "a location set apart for the exclusive residence of foreigners." In the passage which "half reveals and half conceals" this idea, there is sympathy with the progress of European relations with China which Sir R. ALCOCK has manifested in various ways before, again becomes visible. Nothing more injurious to British interests in this part of the world than the loose resumption of the old isolated system could be imagined, nothing could be more unwise on the part of a *Minister* than any step which seemed in the least degree to tend towards such a retrogressive policy; but Sir RUTHERFORD will not look beyond the present treaty rights, or as he in his fondness for taking the Chinese view of things would describe the matter, beyond the treaty concessions, and his instinct seems to suggest, even when he is really engaged in sketching out a measure of reform that perhaps after all it would be better to go backward and be content with what was "originally intended." On the whole, however, he considers that the interests have become too complicated, the Chinese population so completely domiciled within the boundaries, that no one would advocate an attempt to bring about the final abandonment of the settlement to foreigners.

Once resigning himself to this great admission, that on the whole one must not as the present day promote a return to the system of isolation prevalent in the good old days of China, Sir RUTHERFORD applies himself seriously to the solution of a problem must be dealt with "as it presents itself," and we very readily acknowledge the fertility of invention which he then shows, and the promise of the scheme he puts forwards. This is to obtain from the Chinese government a Charter for Shanghai which would empower the municipal council to exercise so much sovereignty over the native population, as would be necessary for the ordinary purposes of local government. It does not clearly appear on whom the charter rights would have to be conferred because the foreign community is a congeries of parts with no affinity for one another, and if the narrow concession to foreigners generally of a mere right to reside on a certain piece of land gives rise, as we have seen, to threatening complications, how would it be possible for the consuls to adjust their respective shares of sovereign power. Still there is no doubt that if such a charter were obtained, even though it were granted merely to the foreign community of Shanghai in general, this would be a step in advance towards harmonious and intelligible social relations between the foreign and native authorities of that town. Of course in giving such a charter the Chinese government would abandon a certain portion of its sovereignty, but Sir Rutherford's idea is that it would be more disposed to do this than to refuse point blank any way which would render the abnegation of political power involved in the act, more apparent. The fact moreover that the rights to be exercised by the foreigners within the limits to be defined sprang from the grant of a charter by the Chinese government would involve no primary admission of the sovereign power residing in that government which would take out the sting of the concession. The Imperial government might naturally enough say, "we will excuse our subjects from the payment of other than certain taxes within a jurisdiction which we have ourselves created."

The new code of Land Regulations which have been drawn up in Shanghai were, it was expected, to be shortly submitted by the consuls to the ministers at Pekin, and it is in anticipation of this measure that Sir RUTHERFORD writes his present dispatch. He suggests that the regulations which have drawn up with so much care and labor might well be embodied in the Charter as defining the nature and limits of the power accorded to the council, committee, or governing body, whatever it might be, selected to exercise the authority of the corporation. It is to be hoped that the inhabitants of Shanghai will not be deterred, by a mere reluctance to engage again in the revision of their former task, from taking the present proposal into consideration. It does certainly seem that the charter once obtained would be a better instrument with which to improve the position of foreigners at the coast ports, as time went on, than any Revised Code, to which the Chinese government might have accorded a passive approval. It would be a very valuable precedent to be used by the foreign population of other ports, whenever in the future progress of our commercial relations with China, they in turn became populous enough to need a semi-independent government, and it would as it were consolidate previous concessions and furnish enterprising ministers at Pekin with a *point d'appui* badly wanted now that the treaty of Tientsin is falling out of date.

A Public flogging of prisoners, who have been awarded that mode of punishment as part of their sentences, will be inflicted to-morrow about 5 P.M. at the usual place. Several men who have not yet received the whole of their punishment are not yet in a fit state for its renewal having been since the last whipping day under the hands of the doctor.

Legislative Council, August 22nd.

PRESENT:

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.
THE HON. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.
THE HON. THE ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER.
THE HON. MR. H. WHITTALL.
THE HON. MR. J. DENT.
THE HON. MR. H. D. GIBB.

THE ESTIMATES.

THE STAMP ACT.

THE GOVERNOR said that before proceeding with the Estimates it was absolutely necessary that they should come to an understanding as to the principle on which they were to be framed, whether by striking items off the expenditure, or bringing the income up to its level by increased taxation. With a view of reaching this result, he would then to profit by their presence in various ways, the difficulty of giving *practical* effect to this theory is very great. A large town must have a government of some sort, and above all the lowest class must feel that they are not in a "land without laws." To no set of people is competent to organise a government which shall have equal authority over all. Indeed the problem is further complicated by the rivalry of the various European nationalities which are congregated together, but difficulties arising from this source might probably be adjusted after a while. There is no radical difficulty, whereas, in deciding how to deal with the Chinese in Shanghai, Europeans are stopped in every direction by the theory of Chinese sovereignty.

SIR RUTHERFORD says that he has been talking the matter over with Sir E. HORNBY and comes to the conclusion that it is inexpedient under existing circumstances for Chinese to become even counterpigned by a Consul. Any such endorsement of a Chinese warrant is, he considers, an act of undue interference with the sovereignty of the native government, and beyond this limit to make the foreign Consul a party to acts of cruelty and oppression, as there can be no security whatever that the native warrant has not been obtained for the purposes of extortion or vengeance. On the other hand Sir RUTHERFORD considers it out of the question for the foreign residents of Shanghai to think of assuming the authority necessary to enable them to issue warrants against Chinese subjects themselves. That would be directly incompatible with the EMPEROR'S rights. But again the Chinese authorities in an access of hostility to Shanghai, might if their authority remains altogether unfettered, make it impossible for natives to live in the settlement by visiting them with extraordinary exactions and oppression. Sir RUTHERFORD has doubts whether this would be an unmixed evil, seems to think it would restore the settlement to the state originally contemplated, that of "a location set apart for the exclusive residence of foreigners." In the passage which "half reveals and half conceals" this idea, there is sympathy with the progress of European relations with China which Sir R. ALCOCK has manifested in various ways before, again becomes visible. Nothing more injurious to British interests in this part of the world than the loose resumption of the old isolated system could be imagined, nothing could be more unwise on the part of a *Minister* than any step which seemed in the least degree to tend towards such a retrogressive policy; but Sir RUTHERFORD will not look beyond the present treaty rights, or as he in his fondness for taking the Chinese view of things would describe the matter, beyond the treaty concessions, and his instinct seems to suggest, even when he is really engaged in sketching out a measure of reform that perhaps after all it would be better to go backward and be content with what was "originally intended." On the whole, however, he considers that the interests have become too complicated, the Chinese population so completely domiciled within the boundaries, that no one would advocate an attempt to bring about the final abandonment of the settlement to foreigners.

Once resigning himself to this great admission, that on the whole one must not as the present day promote a return to the system of isolation prevalent in the good old days of China, Sir RUTHERFORD applies himself seriously to the solution of a problem must be dealt with "as it presents itself," and we very readily acknowledge the fertility of invention which he then shows, and the promise of the scheme he puts forwards. This is to obtain from the Chinese government a Charter for Shanghai which would empower the municipal council to exercise so much sovereignty over the native population, as would be necessary for the ordinary purposes of local government. It does not clearly appear on whom the charter rights would have to be conferred because the foreign community is a congeries of parts with no affinity for one another, and if the narrow concession to foreigners generally of a mere right to reside on a certain piece of land gives rise, as we have seen, to threatening complications, how would it be possible for the consuls to adjust their respective shares of sovereign power. Still there is no doubt that if such a charter were obtained, even though it were granted merely to the foreign community of Shanghai in general, this would be a step in advance towards harmonious and intelligible social relations between the foreign and native authorities of that town. Of course in giving such a charter the Chinese government would abandon a certain portion of its sovereignty, but Sir Rutherford's idea is that it would be more disposed to do this than to refuse point blank any way which would render the abnegation of political power involved in the act, more apparent. The fact moreover that the rights to be exercised by the foreigners within the limits to be defined sprang from the grant of a charter by the Chinese government would involve no primary admission of the sovereign power residing in that government which would take out the sting of the concession. The Imperial government might naturally enough say, "we will excuse our subjects from the payment of other than certain taxes within a jurisdiction which we have ourselves created."

The new code of Land Regulations which have been drawn up in Shanghai were, it was expected, to be shortly submitted by the consuls to the ministers at Pekin, and it is in anticipation of this measure that Sir RUTHERFORD writes his present dispatch. He suggests that the regulations which have drawn up with so much care and labor might well be embodied in the Charter as defining the nature and limits of the power accorded to the council, committee, or governing body, whatever it might be, selected to exercise the authority of the corporation. It is to be hoped that the inhabitants of Shanghai will not be deterred, by a mere reluctance to engage again in the revision of their former task, from taking the present proposal into consideration. It does certainly seem that the charter once obtained would be a better instrument with which to improve the position of foreigners at the coast ports, as time went on, than any Revised Code, to which the Chinese government might have accorded a passive approval. It would be a very valuable precedent to be used by the foreign population of other ports, whenever in the future progress of our commercial relations with China, they in turn became populous enough to need a semi-independent government, and it would as it were consolidate previous concessions and furnish enterprising ministers at Pekin with a *point d'appui* badly wanted now that the treaty of Tientsin is falling out of date.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY, argued by reference to the circumstances under which the military contribution had been originally imposed on the colony, that members of council were not entitled to take exception to it now. As for the Mint, a very little consideration would show that whether it was stopped or not, this would make very little difference in the balance of the estimates, as they showed an expenditure on it of $30,000 and a revenue of $36,000. It was the subsidiary coinage which explained the $66,000, which could not be obtained by premiums on the dollars, as they could only coin thirteen or fourteen thousand a day, and were not likely to do this. They had allowed for land to be reclaimed, near the Harbour Master's Office. *It might be possible to put the Gun-boat on the Police rates*, but that would not balance the revenue. It was almost self-evident that there must either be a new tax or a loan, and he should be very sorry to see a loan unless there was an obvious means of repayment.

MR. GIBB thought we might get on very well for another year, without the Stamp Act. He agreed with the Hon. members who had already spoken (Mr. Whittall, and Mr. Dent) about the items, and he thought that a little money might be safely borrowed on the new reservoir at Pokfulam. The community would not object if the police and water rate were doubled, rather than have a Stamp Act, which would send trade to Canton and Macao.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL wanted to know from the non-official members, at what time in 1867, if the Mint should turn out a failure, this would become apparent.

MR. WHITTALL.—It is a failure now. If only thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars per day can be coined, it seems possibly pay its expenses. But when you remember that to this extent we were in competition with the mints of the neighbouring countries, and in face of the absence of all excise and custom duties, he really thought the taxation was very high. If the Government adopted the Stamp Act, it would be adopting the first bona fide tax which had been proposed, and almost the only one, which was expedient under the circumstances. He had heard a great deal of the expressed about the Chinese trading classes. On the contrary, he believed they would see that the new Ordinances were designed to protect them, honest against the dishonest trader, and would thus form a high idea of our equity. In connection with the quibuat, what Mr. Whittall said about the fleet in China was perfectly true, but he must remember that in this case we were only paying a share in the expenses of a boat intended to discharge police duties, which every country, takes upon itself, but which have always been neglected here. Dispatches have been received from Foreign Governments, complaining why this or that was allowed at Hongkong, and hitherto the reply had always been, "This is a free port and everybody comes who likes." He wanted to introduce a more complete scheme of surveillance. If the whole scheme were thrown out, then the gunboat perished with it. We were only asked to pay half the working expenses of a costly gunboat, handed over to us, with machinery and everything perfect, and at any time we could give her up to the Admiral. He thought it very wise as to reject such an offer. We could of course square the revenue, but only by cutting off something intended for the advancement of public requirements. It would be easy, that coming forward as soon after his arrival, to prop as an unpopular measure, and this a tax he could only be actuated by a deep and honest conviction, that it was for the best. If the Stamp Act were imposed, one of the revenue should subsequently rise, the Council would not be interfered and hear its fees and lighting rates. In saying this he believed he had been careful to take an unfavorable view.

THE GOVERNOR could not agree with Mr. Whittall's figures, but he was glad to have the advantage of his experience, and his views thereon. He did not wish to what he said. There were two or three points however, which he wished to notice. He slightly regretted the allusion to the military contribution. The principle of the revenue should contribute in this way. Not in payment for the benefit they received, but rather as an acknowledgment of the obligations under which all adjacent Hill Townships, the 30th instant, at three o'clock.

Serious Charges against a Money Lender.

Rhein Vierjee & Saffordeen. Mr. Pollard, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared at the Police Court yesterday before F. W. Mitchell, Esq., the police-magistrate and Mr. Barnard, instructed by Mr. Sharp, for the defendant.

Mr. Pollard, said he appeared on behalf of Mr. Rhein Vierjee, to charge prisoner with forging two promissory notes, purporting to be promissory notes for $5.0 each, signed by defendant, by his mark; with uttering those documents, knowing them to be forgeries, and with conspiring with some person unknown, to cheat and defraud prosecutor. Also with perjury, in having falsely sworn in the course of the case Saffordeen v. Rhein Vierjee, at the Summary Jurisdiction Court, yesterday, before the Judge of that court. they had been impounded. He was present in the court when prisoner was examined through an interpreter, having been duly declared.

MR MR. Barnard. Prisoner only used on the note A. The Judge sent for document B, in the course of the trial.

THOMAS E. McBEAN, Interpreter at the Police Court, examined by Mr. Pollard, said. I acted as Interpreter yesterday at the Summary Jurisdiction Court, in the case of Saffordeen v. Rhien Vierjee. I administered the usual declaration to the prisoner. The two documents now produced were brought by the prisoner in that case. He said that the mark on "A" was made by the prosecutor in this case, at the house of Mr. Rodrigues. I recollect that he said the mark on each of them was made by Rhien Vierjee, on June 30th last. They were given him because Rhein Vierjee had stood security for Mr. Cunningham, for $1000, and these notes were in liquidation of that claim.

Cross examined by Mr. Barnard.

I cannot remember where he said the second mark was put, Once witness mixed up the names of Lobschied and Rochstetor in a curious manner, causing much amusement in court.) He could not be persuaded to remember anything, and was accordingly told to stand down.

RHEIN VIERJEE,

Sworn, in answer to Mr. Pollard. I did not make the crosses on these two notes, nor did I authorise any one else to do so, or to make out the promissory notes. I never had any transactions at all with Saffordeen, never in all my life. I never stood security for a man named Cunningham. I never saw those documents until they were produced yesterday in the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

Cross examined by Mr. Barnard. Witness cannot write. He never in his life signed a cross for his name to any letter, or document of any kind, or never instructed any one else to do so. When away, there is no business done on his behalf. He always uses a stamp for his signature, and stamps all letters or accounts that are connected with his business. This one is the first stamp he ever had in his life. He has had the stamp about four years. He was not in business before, and never signed any document he was in a shop in Bombay. He never signed his name before that time. He has a son who was here for a time, but went back to Bombay three or four months ago. He never authorised his son to sign his name with this stamp, or in any other way. His son carried on business with him. His son sometimes wrote his name, but used the stamp. His son generally puts his name on documents with his orders, and notwithout, in any instance. This son's age is 21 years. His son never in any instance signed his name without any express order. He has often seen Saffordeen walking about, but never spoke to him in the course of his life. but on one occasion about a year ago, and that was merely a passing good morning in the street, after being first addressed by prisoner. His son is something like him, but smaller in build. He has no brother here.

MR. Barnard stated that the principal witness was not at hand, he being a police constable, at present undergoing some punishment from Captain Quin for some breach of duty, and that it was his intention not to call any witness. He thought that none of the money charges brought by Mr. Pollard against the client had been in any way proved. As for the second witness he appeared to be in a mist when in the witness box, and nothing beyond the fact that he was prisoner's servant had got out of him. He had made a mistake with respect to the notes having been marked in Mr. Hochstetter's house instead of Mr. Lobscheid's.

THE Inspector General then reviewed the evidence at length, and concluded by stating that he did not think the evidence sufficiently strong to convict his client in any of the charges brought against him.

MESSRS Pollard, and Barnard, here went through and great deal of useless, uninteresting, legal sparring, which resulted in nothing at all except taking up the valuable time of the Court until 3 o'clock.

The Magistrate summed up the evidence in an able manner and committed the prisoner for trial on the three charges, and in answer to a request made by Mr. Barnard could see no reason for admitting the prisoner to bail under any circumstances.

THE Courts was crowded with Parsee Merchants during the whole of the proceedings, and great satisfaction was expressed at the decision of the magistrate not to accept bail, and at the stand taken against the prisoner, which I re-echo the sentiments of all the respectable portion of the community.

Supreme Court, August 22nd.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE BARE.

The following Jurymen were called, and answered to their names:—

Messrs. N. E. Hughes, Leonard Barnes, Wm. Hobson, A. N. Forbes, H. H. Nelson, N. J. Lazarus, and A. Stroud.

His Lordship passed judgment on Mut-a-qui, who was yesterday found guilty of burglary, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

R. v. QUON-QUON, uttering counterfeit coin.

The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Attorney General, briefly stated the leading facts of the case. That the prisoner was charged on three counts, firstly, of uttering counterfeit coin, secondly, of having other counterfeit coin in his possession at the time, and thirdly of stealing an umbrella. He called

Wong-a-ying, who being duly sworn, said:—I am master of the Yong-lee umbrella shop in Queen's Road West. I recollect the 30th July last. I saw prisoner on that day. He came to my shop to buy an umbrella, and the price was agreed on at Tls. 1. 2 mace. Prisoner tendered two dollars in payment, which I refused to change, as I did not think they were good. He then tendered two other dollars, they were also bad, and I kept one of them and told prisoner to go and get good dollars. Prisoner left, saying he was not give me back my dollar, I shall keep your umbrella." I said, "if you do so I will give you in charge," upon which he ran out into the street, when I followed, and he was stopped by a police constable.

HIS LORDSHIP, here stated that the evidence was quite different to that given by witness at the Police Court.

THE Examination continued.

I handed the dollar to the Constable who took the prisoner in charge.

PRISONER declined to ask this witness.

P. 299, Sheik Urbux, said I took the prisoner in charge. I heard a call of "Police", and saw prisoner running, with last witness in pursuit, and I stopped him. Last witness gave me a bad dollar, which I handed to the Inspector at the Station. The prisoner also gave me three bad dollars. I handed over all the dollars I received to the last witness.

THE Inspector said he took the dollar which was first given me (picked it out.) The prisoner was searched at the station in my presence, and some more dollars were found in his possession.

PRISONER declined to ask any questions.

Inspector Belgay, said: I was on duty at the Central Station on the 30th July last, at 6 p.m. Prisoner was brought in my presence, and 13 dollars were found in his possession. The constable also gave me four other dollars, only one of which was good.

THE first witness was here recalled, and in answer to His Lordship, picked out the silver which he said was given him by the boy. He saw no other money on prisoner but the four dollars, and they were all bad. Witness did not say before the Police Magistrate, that one of the dollars was good.

HE afterwards deposed to having identified, and said that when prisoner was brought back to the shop, he tendered three good dollars.

NG-man-yu, thrall of the Court, examined the dollar marked A, and found it to be bad by first witness, and considered it to be worth about 20 cents. Two others he passed as good. Of the 12 taken from prisoner's person at the Charge Room, he said that 9 were bad.

A curious fact now appeared, that the dollars on which the prosecution rested were dollars found after reading over the recognizances. It appeared that several of the witnesses were now against committing bad Spanish dollars; the law only applying to Mexicans.

THE Attorney-General said that the law had originally included Spanish, but for some reason it had been repealed, and he thought the sooner the existing law were altered the better.

THE case accordingly fell to the ground, and at the direction of His Lordship, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

E. CHIN A took, robbery with violence.

The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Attorney General, stated the facts of the case, that on the 30th July last about 7 p.m., a seaman named Mark Supbook, had been attacked in Queen's Road by five or six men, and robbed of two gold coins. Although every exertion had been made and a subpœna issued, the seaman could not be found, but he should lay before the jury the evidence of two constables, one of whom actually saw prisoner in the act of committing the attack complained of. He then called

SHEIK JEHAN, who recollects arresting prisoner on a certain evening, but cannot remember the date. I was off duty, and walking in Hollywood Road about 6 p.m. on that evening, when I saw five or six Chinese about a sailor who was on the ground, calling "Police." I ran to his assistance and managed to arrest the prisoner, who resisted violently, and it was only with the assistance of a Chinese lukong that I succeeded in taking him to the Station. The sailor was taken away by a Chinese boat. I recollect the 30th July last. They were given him because Rhein Vierjee had stood security for Mr. Cunningham, for $1000, and these notes were in liquidation of that claim.

Cross examined by Mr. Barnard.

I cannot remember where he said the second mark was put, Once witness mixed up the names of Lobschied and Rochstetor in a curious manner, causing much amusement in court.) He could not be persuaded to remember anything, and was accordingly told to stand down.

RHEIN VIERJEE,

Sworn, in answer to Mr. Pollard. I did not make the crosses on these two notes, nor did I authorise any one else to do so, or to make out the promissory notes. I never had any transactions at all with Saffordeen, never in all my life. I never stood security for a man named Cunningham. I never saw those documents until they were produced yesterday in the Summary Jurisdiction Court.

Cross examined by Mr. Barnard. Witness cannot write. He never in his life signed a cross for his name to any letter, or document of any kind, or never instructed any one else to do so. When away, there is no business done on his behalf. He always uses a stamp for his signature, and stamps all letters or accounts that are connected with his business. This one is the first

Police Intelligence, August 22nd.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

ROBBERY OF WATCHES.

This case was remanded from Tuesday.

WONG-A-SOO, a servant, unemployed, washardened with stealing three silver watches, the property of Ho-a-kow, a watchmaker, residing in No. 228, Queen's Road.

Mr. Gaskell appeared on behalf of the Wing-foon pawn, shop and Mr. Pollard, instructed by Mr. Sharp, for the defendant.

PROSECUTOR stated that there was a schoolmaster staying in the house with him, and that prisoner was a friend of the schoolmaster's, and used often to visit him. He then went on to say, that,

ON Saturday morning last, at about half-past seven, I went below from my room, leaving three silver watches at the head of my bed. I remained below about half an hour, and on returning upstairs the three watches were missing. I immediately gave information to the police. On the next morning, accompanied by a police constable, I visited several pawn shops. In one of them, the Wing-foon, there I found the watch produced. This morning, the master of that shop came to my house, and identified prisoner as the person who had pawned the watch.

CHUNG-A-WOO, a clerk, in the Wing-foon pawn shop, deposed, to prisoner's pledging the watch for 4 Taels, on saturday last. He said his name was Wong-a-ke, and that he was steward to a Parsee gentleman. He also deposed to the prosecutor having identified the watch as his property, and that he himself also went to prosecutor's house and pointed out the prisoner as the man who had pawned the watch.

CHUNG-A-WOO, again said, I am an assistant, employed in the Wing-foon pawn shop. I recollect last Saturday afternoon. A watch was pawned on that occasion, (identifies watch produced as the one.) I was with the clerk who took the pledge. There were no other watch pawned in the shop on that day. I identify it by the Chinese mark "Juwei" inside. Prisoner is the man who pawned the watch. I am cert

stamp he ever had in his life. He has had the stamp about four years. He was not in business before, and never signed any document. He was in a shop in Bombay. He never signed his name before that time. He has a son who was here for a time, but went back to Bombay three or four months ago. He never authorized his son to sign his name with this stamp, or in any other way. His son carried on business with him. His son sometimes wrote his name, but used no stamp. His son generally puts his name on documents with his orders, and notwithout, in any instance. His son's age is 21 years. His son never in any instance signed his name without an express order. He has often seen Sadhoden walking about, but never spoke to him in the course of his life, but on one occasion about a year ago, and that was merely a passing good morning in the street, after being first addressed by prisoner. His son is something like him, but smaller in build. He has no brother here.

Mr. Barnard stated that the principal witness was not at hand, he being a police constable and at present undergoing some punishment from Captain Quin for some breach of duty, and that it was his intention not to call any witness. He thought that none of the many charges brought by Mr. Pollard against his client had been in any-way proved. As for the second witness he appeared to be in a mist when in the witness box, and, nothing beyond the fact that he was an interpreter could be got out of him. He had made a mistake with respect to the notes having been marked in Mr. Hochstetter's house instead of Mr. Lobetsieh's.

The learned Counsel then reviewed the evidence at length, and concluded by stating that he did not think the evidence sufficiently strong to convict his client in any of the charges brought against him.

Messrs Pollard, and Barnard, here went through a long and great deal of useless, uninteresting, legal sparring, which resulted in nothing at all except *taking up the valuable time of the Court until* a ter 6 P.M.

The Magistrate summed up the evidence in an able manner and committed the prisoner for trial at the Supreme Court, and in answer to a request made by Mr. Barnard could see no reason for admitting the prisoner to bail under any circumstances.

The Court was crowded with Parsee Merchants during the whole of the proceedings, and great satisfaction was expressed at the decision of the magistrate not to accept bail. On removal to prison many of the Parsees followed the prisoner to the jail, and did not leave until they saw him safely within the large iron gates. Many expressions of deep indignation against prisoner were heard. He seems thoroughly detested by the whole Parsee community of the colony.

Supreme Court, August 22nd.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE BALL.

The following Jurymen were called, and answered to their names:—

Messrs. W. Hughes, Leonard Barnes, Wm. Holson, N. N. Presteed, H. H. Nelson, N. J. Rowe, and A. Stroud.

His Lordship passed judgment on Mat-a-qui, who was yesterday found guilty of burglary, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

R. e Quon-a-quan, uttering counterfeit coin.

The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Attorney General, briefly stated the leading facts of the case, that the prisoner was charged on three counts, firstly, of uttering counterfeit coin, secondly, of having other counterfeit coin in his possession at the time, and thirdly of stealing an umbrella. He called

Wong-a-ying, who being duly sworn, said:—I am master of the Yong-lee umbrella shop in Queen's Road from 7 to 30 inclusive in spring. I recollect 30th July last. I saw prisoner on that day. He came to my shop to buy an umbrella, and the price was agreed on as Ts. 1. 2 mces. Prisoner tendered me a dollar in payment, which I remonstrated him to change, as I did not think they were good. He then tendered two other dollars, they were also bad, and I kept one of them and told prisoner to go and get good dollars. Prisoner said "if you do not give me back my dollar, I shall keep your umbrella." I said, "if you do so I will give you in charge," upon which he ran out into the street, when I followed, and he was stopped by a police constable.

His Lordship, here stated that the evidence was quite different to that given by witness at the Police Court.

Examination continued.

I handed the dollar to the Constable who took the prisoner in charge.

Prisoner had no questions to ask this witness.

P. C. 200, Sheik Debux, said I took the prisoner in charge. I heard a cell of "Police", and saw prisoner running, with last witness in pursuit, and I stopped him. Last witness gave me out the copper dollar, which I handed to the Inspector at the station. The prisoner also gave me three other dollars, which I handed over at the same time. I should know the dollar again which was first given me (picked it out.) The prisoner was searched at the station in my presence, and some more dollars were found in his possession.

Prisoner asks no questions.

Inspector Quigley, said: I was on duty at the Central Station on the 30th July last, at 6 p.m. Prisoner was searched in my presence, and 12 dollars were found on him. The constable also gave me four other dollars, only one of which was good.

The first witness was here recalled, and in answer to His Lordship, picked out the dollar which he said was the one he kept. He saw no other money on prisoner but the four dollars, and they were all bad. Witness did not say before the Police Magistrate, that one of the dollars was good.

He afterwards became confused, and said that when prisoner was brought back to his shop, he examined three good dollars.

Ng-man-yu, shroff of the Court, examined the dollar marked A, the one kept by first witness, and pronounced it to be worth about 20 cents. Two others he passed as good. Of the 12 taken from prisoner's person at the Charge Room, he said not one.

A certificate now appeared, that the dollars on which the prosecution rested were Spanish dollars, and after reading over the ordinances, it appeared, that strange to say, there was now a silver passing had Spanish dollars, the law only applying to Mexicans.

The Attorney-General said that the law had originally included Spanish, but for some reason it had been repealed, and he thought the sooner it had been repealed, and he thought the sooner the existing law was altered the better.

The case accordingly fell to the ground, and at the direction of His Lordship, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

R. e Chen a fook, robbery with violence.

The Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Attorney General, stated the facts of the case, that on the 30th July last about 7 p.m. a seaman named Mark Sophook, had been attacked in Queen's Road by five or six men, and robbed of two gold coins. Although every exertion had been made and a subpœna issued, the seaman could not be found, but he should lay before the jury the evidence of two constables, one of whom actually saw prisoner in the act of committing the attack complained of. He then called

Sheik Adam, who recollects arresting prisoner on a certain evening, but cannot remember the date. I was off duty, and walking in Hollywood Road about 6 p.m. on that evening, when I saw five or six Chinese about a sailor who was on the ground, calling "Police." I ran to his assistance and managed to arrest the prisoner, who resisted violently, and it was only with the assistance of a Chinese talking that I succeeded in taking him to the Station. The sailor was sober, and I saw blood on his head. I think he was a Portugese. When I took hold of the prisoner another of the men threw a stone at me. The sailor appears to have been severely handled, but he managed to limp along.

Prisoner has no question to ask this witness.

Yip-a-long, hakong No. 5, stare, that he assisted in the arrest of prisoner on the evening of July 28th last. Witness heard a noise in Hollywood Road, and ran in the direction, when he saw prisoner struggling with last witness, and went to his assistance. He also saw a European with blood on his head. Witness thinks he was a Frenchman.

The prisoner has no question to ask this witness.

The deposition of Mark Sophook, as taken at the Police Court, was now read, to the effect that he had been knocked down and robbed.

Prisoner said that he only came out of gaol on the 21st July, and had had his head shaved there; in consequence of which he was afraid to go out in the day for fear of the police, and that he went out at night to obtain some money from his friend, to pay his passage to the mainland. He saw a crowd of men, and presently he was arrested.

The Learned Judge summed up the evidence, and reminded the jury that if they did not think the evidence sufficiently conclusive, they should return a verdict accordingly.

After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence on the prisoner, that he should be kept in penal servitude for three years, and be three times publicly flogged, receiving on each occasion 35 lashes.

Police Intelligence, August 22nd.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

ROBBERY OF WATCHES.

This case was remanded from Tuesday.

Wong-a-ron, a servant, unemployed, was charged with stealing three silver watches, the property of Hau-a-kow, a watchmaker, residing in No. 226. Queen's Road.

Mr. Gaskell appeared on behalf of the Wing-foon pawn-shop and Mr. Pollard, instructed by Mr. Sharp, for the defendant.

Prosecutor stated that there was a schoolmaster staying in the house with him, and that prisoner was a friend of the schoolmaster's, and used often visit him. He then went on to say, that,

On Saturday morning last, at about half-past seven, I went below from my room, leaving three silver watches at the head of my bed. I remained below about half an hour, and on returning upstairs the three watches were missing. I immediately gave information to the police. On the next morning, accompanied by a police constable, I visited several pawn shops. In one of them, the Wing foon, shop, I found the watch produced. This morning, the master of that shop came to my house and identified prisoner as the person who had pawned the watch.

Cheong-a-wan, clerk, in the Wing-foon pawn shop, deposed, to prisoner's pledging the watch for 4 taels, on Saturday last. He said his name was Wong-a-fo, and that he was steward to a Parsee gentleman. He also deposed to the prosecutor having identified the watch as his property, and that he himself also went to prosecutor's house and pointed out the prisoner as the man who had pawned the watch.

Chun-a-quon, said, I am an assistant, employed in the Wing foon pawn shop. I recollect last Saturday afternoon. A watch was pawned on that *occasion; (identifies watch produced as the one)* I was with the clerk who took the pledge. There was no other watch pawned in the shop on that day. I identify it by the Chinese mark "Juvet" inside. Prisoner is the man who pawned the watch. I am certain of prisoner's identity. He was in the shop talking to the clerk for about half an hour, and I had ample opportunity of noticing him. There were 4 taels of silver advanced on the watch. I saw the entry made in the book. I had no conversation myself with prisoner, I am quite certain that prisoner is the man who pawned the watch I never saw him before that day.

Mr. Gaskell, requested His Worship if possible to deal summarily with the case. He said that he would let the case rest on its own merits, and say nothing further.

Hau-a-kow, cross examined by Mr. Sharp. I know the numbers of the other two watches, but not of this one. It belongs to a European who left it with me, to be repaired. After closing the shop at night, I always remove all articles of value to my bedroom.

Mr. Pollard, here appeared, and continued the cross examination. I did not put a watchman at the door of my house as soon as I had missed the watches. No person in the house was searched by me, but those in the house turned out their things when I asked them. I have never told any one that I only lost one watch. The other two belong to me. I swear that I lost three watches, and that I made the numbers of the other two watches entered in my books, but I have the entry of receiving the one now in court for repairs. I cannot remember the numbers of all the watches in my shop. I did not tell the Inspector that I did not want to prosecute the prisoner, it was only the master of the pawn shop who insisted upon doing so. I never said anything of the kind. The pawnbroker came to my house yesterday about the robbery, and saw prisoner, whom he at once pointed out as the man who had pawned the watch. It was the pawnbroker, by name Cheong-a-wan, who was the man whom the watch belongs to as an officer. I have often seen him at the barracks, but he lives at West Point.

Cheong-a-wan, cross examined by Mr. Pollard. (Pawnbroker's book produced and entry of watch read by Interpreter.) Having had instructions from the Inspector to try and find the man who pawned the watch, I went to prosecutor's house to make enquiries. I was taken into the schoolmaster's room by the last witness, who said "it was best to find the man who pawned the watch, I just took round." I did so and saw the prisoner. When he came to pawn the watch he said it was his own, and I believed it.

Mr. Pollard, made a speech of some length, and said that he had been misinstructed in the matter, but he would put the schoolmaster, in the witness, and if he could prove that the prisoner was with him in the room from half past seven to eight o'clock, His Worship must see that it would be quite impossible for the prisoner to have stolen the watch. He endeavoured to prove that the pawnbroker, to shift the responsibility of having stolen property in his possession, picked upon the prisoner, as a likely man to have such a watch to pawn.

Ling-chee-sung, is schoolmaster, who lives in a room above the prosecutor's shop. Prisoner is a friend of his. He slept in witness' room on Friday night, and was there early on Saturday morning.

Prisoner did not take his morning meal with me on Saturday. Witness heard of the robbery at about eight o'clock. Prisoner had not got up at the time. He saw him in his bed. The watchmaker told witness of the robbery. He saw prisoner first at six o'clock in the morning, asleep in the school room. Witness remained in the room, teaching his boys, until he heard of the robbery, and prisoner was in the room the whole of that time, lying down asleep, and covered up with a blanket. When prisoner came and told witness that he had lost some watches, he also said that no one could save the house until he had been searched. Every one in the house was searched. Witness himself saw the prisoner searched, as well as the bed on which he had been lying. Witness himself and his room was also searched. Witness had three other friends in the house at the time, and one of them was a Parsee.

Cheong-a-foon, a partner in the Hong-chi-teong, druggist's shop, who was in last witness' room early on Saturday morning last, and saw prisoner lying a-sleep on a bed. He was in the house at the time two prosecutor came and complained of losing his watches and was also searched. Prisoner did not go out of the room while witness was there. He could not have done so without witness being aware of it.

Mr Cronin, in answer to a question by Mr Pollard, said, that he had seen the prosecutor twice, and that he had said that he had no wish to press the charge against the prisoner.

Mr. Pollard, pointed the many flat contradictions in the prosecutor's evidence, and said that, on the evidence, there was not the slightest possibility of prisoner's having committed the theft.

Prisoner was discharged, bail bound over in two sureties of $100 each, to appear at any time within the next six months, to answer to the same charge.

The postal communication in Germany has become so deranged that letters from Frankfort and the towns, addressed to Hamburg, are now actually sent to London for conveyance by steamer to that city through the English post-office.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT

Hoskong, 22nd August, 1866.

OPIUM.—Patna, cash, new, $630 *sales.* old, $650, quoted.

Benares, cash, $610.

Malwa, cash, $370, 3628. $355 inferior, sales.

On time Patna New, $680, sales.

Eighth sales, Patna, $626, quoted.

COTTON.—Liquin, none. Ningpo none. Shanghai, &c. $23 to $26. Bengal, $21 to $25½, sales.

RICE.—Bengal and Cochin none. Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $2, to $2.45, sales.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta at 3 day's sight, 217½ Rs. at 15 days' sight, 218½ Rs. quoted.

On Bombay at 3 days' sight, 217½ Rs.: at 15 days' sight, 218½ Rs., quoted.

On London at 6 months' sight, 4/1½, quoted.

GOLD LEAF.—$23.50, quoted.

SPECIE.—2 per cent, premium. Bar Silver, 1¼ per cent premium, nominal.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co's Shares, 1 per cent discount, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s Shares 40 per cent premium old, and 30 per cent premium new, quoted.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, 20 per cent premium, sales.

Union Dock Company's Shares, 10 per cent discount, quoted.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamer Company's Shares.—5 per cent discount, quoted.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. ADOLPHUS T. EIMBOKE has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm

CARLOWITZ & Co.

3m 1395 Canton, 1st July, 1866.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Hongkong. Office No. 2, d'Aguilar Street, formerly Bank of India.

3m 1396 Canton, 1st July, 1866.

I HAVE To-day established myself at this port as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT and PUBLIC PRE INSPECTOR, under the style and firm of OVERBECK & Co.

H. OVERBECK.

6m 582 Shanghai, 15th March, 1866. m-27

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the Undersigned in the Watchmaking and Jewellery business ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date all Debts owing will be collected, and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE D. FALCONER who has taken over the business from that date.

H. LAPRAIK.

tf 659 Hongkong, 4th April, 1866.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify, that the Business from this date will be carried on under the style and firm of G. FALCONER & Co.

G. FALCONER.

tf 662 Hongkong, 9th April, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. F. D. SILVA has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

LESSLER & HAGEN.

tf 1643 Tokio, Formosa, 1st August, 1866.

MR. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES Jr., AND MR. ETHAN ALLEN BUTCHCOCK were admitted as partners in our firm on the 1st July.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1628 Hongkong, 31st July, 1866.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. TRUELSEN, a Partner in my firm, which will in future be carried on under the style of COIT, TRUELSEN, AND Co.

P. COIT.

tf 1603 Ningpo, 27th July, 1866.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing between J. TRUELSEN, ROBT. RAYNER, AND G. W. HARRISON, under the firm of J. Robstedt & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. Truelsen and or Mr. Robt. Rayner will sign the firm in liquidation.

J. ROBSTEDT & Co.

tf 1604 Ningpo, 16th July, 1866.

MR. LOUIS HAUSCHILD having retired from our firm, his interest and responsibility in the same ceased to-day.

BAHLMANN & Co.

tf 1578 Hongkong, 21th July, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER AND Co. in connection with the Chinese watches, and Commission Agents, at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 1398 Kiukiang, May 1st 1866. J-11

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. OGDEN, in our firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865: and Mr. EDWARD BEACON has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.

tf 21 Canton, 12th January, 1866.

R. DAVID WELSH has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

H. MOGREGOR & Co.

tf 66 Hongkong, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. M. DE LANGE, has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

LANDSBERG & Co.

tf 16 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1866.

THE Undersigned having taken over the Tuning of Messrs. BOWRA & Co. in this Colony from the firm this day) begto solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto enjoyed by them.

E. M. HARSANT.

GEO. A. F. NORRIS.

Hongkong 1st May, 1866.

MR. Robert Kalkmann's interest and responsibility in our firm ceased on the 1st day of January, 1866.

BROWN & Co.

6m 528 Swatow, 15th March, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, under the name and style of REIMANN & Co.

Mr. W. DETMERING, has been authorized to sign my firm.

P. REIMANN.

Office, Corner of W Hington & Cockrane Streets.

3m 1075 Hongkong, 24th May, 1866.

DURING the absence of Mr. EDWARD PARKER of the Albion Hotel, Queen's Road, Mr. PATRICK MCGLONE is authorized to act as his Agent.

tf 72 Hongkong, 11 thApril, 1866. 8-m-223

WE have this established a branch of our firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

tf 724 Hongkong, 14th April, 1866.

MR. EDWARD WALLACE is authorized to sign our firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

tf 727 Hongkong, 14th April, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the business heretofore carried on by me in a house of my Nephew, Mr. JONES STEWARD LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK.

tf 1419 Hongkong, 4th July, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted as partner Mr. ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, and the business will hereafter be carried on under the style and firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK.

tf 1420 Hongkong, 4th July, 1866.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style of KITCHING, BOOER & Co.

A. KIRCHNER.

H. BOOER.

tf 1388 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1866.

FRENCH DISPENSARY.

MR. CARLOS JOSE BRAGA, has been admitted a partner in our business, wh ch will be carried on under the Style or Firm of FIGUEIREDO, BRAGA & Co.

L. FIGUEIREDO & Co.

3m 1260 Hongkong, 19th June, 1866.

I HAve this day established myself at Yankow as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the firm of

ALEXR DOWNIE & Co.

tf 690 Hankow, 15th March, 1866. Apl. 10

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK MAJOR, is authorized to sign our firm at this Port per procuration.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

tf 648 Hongkong, 4th April, 1866.

WE have authorized Mr. F. SORENSEN to sign our firm per procuration.

BEHRE & Co.

6m 632 Saigon, 1st March, 1866. Apl.—3

I HAVE to-day established myself at this Port as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT under the Style and Firm of H. A. PETERSEN & Co.

H. A. PETERSEN.

tf 1751 Amoy, 15th August, 1866.

NOTICE, on and after the 1st August, 1866, the business of the undersigned, will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LITTLEJOHN & Co. in which business Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.

J. LITTLEJOHN.

3m 1717 Tientsin, 10th August, 1866.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port, as General and Commission Merchants, under the Style and Firm of GRAHAM STEEL & Co.

HERMANN MELCHERS.

ADOLF ANDRE.

Office No. 4, Graham Street, near Queen's Road.

tf 1631 Hongkong, August 1st, 1866.

Notices of Firms.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALLY MAHOMED, in the Firm of MIRZA MEHDEE and Ally Mahomed, ceased from this date, and the business will in future be carried on by the Undersigned only.

MIRZA MEHDEE.

7d 1806 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1866.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JAMES BAIN in our Firm, ceased on the 24th inst.

SEVERS & Co.

tf 1781 Hongkong, 18th August 1866.

NOTICE.

IN connexion with Messrs. RICHARDSON, FINLAY & Co., of London and Glasgow, and Messrs. FINLAY, RICHARDSON & Co., of Manila, we have this day opened a BRANCH at Yokohama, under the management of our Partner, Mr. R. V. GRAHAME.

[Temporary offices, 39 Water Street.]

FINLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

1m 1716 Yokohama, 18th July, 1866. A. 11

I HAVE this day established myself as BROKER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the style and title of WILLIAM WALLACE JONES & Co.

WILLIAM WALLACE JONES.

6, Mosque Junction.

tf 1529 Hongkong, 13th July, 1866.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO

SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Departure of the P. & O. Steam N. Company's Steam-ship

"YESSO,"

for the above places, is postponed, till TO-DAY, the 23rd Instant, at 4 P.M.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Act. Su erintendent.*

1704 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1866.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer

"SUWO-NADA,"

shortly expected, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1801 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

via Manao.

THE A 1 British Ship

"CALABAR,"

will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. HOLMES & Co.,

Brokers.

7d 1816 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE French Brig

"LIBERIA,"

Captain Diroire, will be dispatched for the above Port on MONDAY next, the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.

7d 1707 Hongkong, 21st August, 1866.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steam-ship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Ashton, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOUGHTON, LAPRAIK & Co.

1681 Hongkong, 2 1st August, 1866.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

(With immediate despatch.)

THE A 1 Clipper-ship

"SPRAY OF THE OCEAN,"

will carry forward the cargo of the *ALLEN* and receive quick despatch. Has room for a small amount of Freight, if applied for at once.

PAREES & Co.

tf 1774 Hongkong, 18th August, 1866.

FOR SHANGHAI,

THE A 1 Danish Barque

"LOUISE,"

Hansen, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BOURJAU, HUBERT & Co.

tf 1760 Hongkong, 16th August, 1866.

FOR HONOLULU.

THE A 1 Dutch-barque

"ANTONIA PETRONELLA,"

Captain Voorsnidyk, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

HEINE, ROSLAE & Co.

tf 1721 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 13 years, British bark,

"BELLA,"

Martin, Master, will load at Whampoa for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1660 Hongkong, 4th August, 1866.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE A 1 British ship

"VENILIA,"

Captain Pavey, of 674 tons Register, will have quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. HOLMES & Co.

tf 1658 Hongkong, 26th July, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Hamburg Clipper-barque

"PERLE,"

Fedderson, Master, having part of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch for the above port,

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HEINE, ROSSLAN & Co.

tf 1602 Hongkong, 27th July, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 Prussian Clipper ship

"DER WEST"

Captain Pust, will have early dispatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HEINE, ROSSLAN & Co.

1m 1594 Hongkong, 26.h July, 1866.

For Freight or Charter.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE British ship

"ELECTRA,"

of 906 Tons Register.

SEVERS & Co

tf 1783 Hongkong, 21st August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE British Barque *RACHEL*, of 349 Tons. Register.

For particulars, apply to

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS.

14d 1768 Hongkong, 17th August, 1866.

THE Undersigned has removed his shop, to the premises situated at Queen's Road Centre opposite to the Oriental Bank.

D. KOWROJEE.

tf 292 Hongkong, 13th February, 1866.

I Have this day established myself at Yankow as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the firm of

ALEXR DOWNIE & Co.

tf 690 Hankow, 15th March, 1866. Apl. 10

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK MAJOR, is authorized to sign our firm at this Port per procuration.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

tf 648 Hongkong, 4th April, 1866.

WE have authorized Mr. F. SORENSEN to sign our firm per procuration.

BEHRE & Co.

6m 632 Saigon, 1st March, 1866. Apl.—3

I HAVE to-day established myself at this Port as GENERAL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT under the Style and Firm of H. A. PETERSEN & Co.

H. A. PETERSEN.

tf 1751 Amoy, 15th August, 1866.

NOTICE, on and after the 1st August, 1866, the business of the undersigned, will be conducted under the style and firm of J. LITTLEJOHN & Co. in which business Mr. WILLIAM FORBES is from that date a partner.

J. LITTLEJOHN.

3m 1717 Tientsin, 10th August, 1866.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port, as General and Commission Merchants, under the Style and Firm of GRAHAM STEEL & Co.

HERMANN MELCHERS.

ADOLF ANDRE.

Office No. 4, Graham Street, near Queen's Road.

tf 1631 Hongkong, August 1st, 1866.

For Sale.

SUMMER CLOTHING. Per doz.

Fine white Drill Trousers to measure $3 a $3 8

" " Sac Coats do 3 6 a 3 30

" Fancy Drill Trousers do 3 6 a 3 60

" " Sac Coats do 3 6 a 3 48

Black & Colored Alpaca Sac Coats each 4 a 8

" " Vests " 1.60 a 3

" French Cashmere Sac Coats " 3 a 4 8

" " Paramatta " 5 a 8

" " Cashmere & Paramatta Vests " 2 a 3.50

Fine all Wool Angola Suits $11 a $14 per Suit, the material is very light and suitable for summer wear.

Fancy Tweed Suits to measure, per suit $14 a 24

Black Superfine Cloth Sac Coats each 6 a 16

Navy Blue Cloth Sac Coats " 6 a 16

Black Superfine Cloth morning Coats 10 a 22

" " Dress Coats 12 a 24

" " Vests 2 a 5

" " Trousers 6 a 10

A well assorted Stock of Ready made Garments, Regulation, Military, and Navy Cloths, Doeskins, Cassemero, manufactured expressly to suit the climate.

The Tailoring Department under the management of experienced Cutters from the West End of London. Gentlemen can rely upon having a fashionable and fitting garment.

MILITARY TRIMMINGS.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords. Real Mohair Braids. Cords, and Olivets, Regulation swords, Sword Knots, Belts, Badges, Patent Leather, and Staff Peaks, regimental Buttons, Studs, &c.

HOSIERY & SHIRTS.

Gentlemen's Cotton Socks $1 a 6 per doz

" Fancy do 2.50 a 8

" Plain and Fancy Lisle Thread.

" Balbriggan and Spun Silk

" Gauze merino under-shirts $3 a 24 per doz

" Plain and Fancy Scarn Silk under-shirts.

" London made Longcloth Shirts with Linen Fronts and Bands $12 a 30 per dz.

" Crimean Shirts $20 a 48 per do.

HATS & TIES.

Ellwood's Patent Airchamber Helmets and other Tropical Hats, Black and Drab Felt Hats in a variety of New Shapes, Paris and Beaver Dress. Black and Fancy colored Silk Ties and Scarfs. Cambric Handkerchiefs, Belts, Braces, Kid, Doe, Doeskin, Silk and Thread Gloves. London made Silk Umbrellas $2.50 a 8 each.

HATS & TIES.

SAYLE, PEACOCK & Co.

Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors.

Woollen Drapers and General Outfitters.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

And at 29, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

tf 1126 Hongkong, 9th June, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE Old Established Public House, known by the name of the ARMY and NAVY HOTEL, situated in *Queen's Road West*, and doing a good business with Good-will, Stock, and Trade Fixtures, Furniture, &c., &c. The whole to be sold as a cheap bargain on account of the present Proprietor having ill health. If not disposed of privately the whole of the same will be offered by Public Auction, of which due Notice shall be given. Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect the said HOTEL, open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

For particulars apply on the Premises.

F. LITTLE.

tf 1784 Hongkong, 18th August, 1866.

PER MAIL STEAMER *"SALSETTE"*

MESSRS MARSH AND Co. have received Ladies' Trimmed Hats,

A large assortment of Silk Foulard, Muslin and Grenadine Dresses, with Trimmings, Plain Silks, in all colors, Samoas Mantles, Lace and Grenadine Shawls, Fancy Ribbons, Ladies' Dressing Wrappers, and Skirts.

Muslin and Linen Collars and Sleeves, Table Cloths and Napkins.

Also,

Trimmed Baby Baskets and Bassinettes.

tf 711 Hongkong, 31st July, 1866.

FOR SALE EX *EVEREST*.

CARLISLE BEER in Hogsheads and half-Hhds. Champagne and Claret in Sample Cases.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1074 Hongkong, 26th May, 1866.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW Metal, 18 to 23 os. Munts and, Vivian's.

JOHN BURD & Co.

tf 670 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE at the Camps de St. Francisco, adjoining the Nunnery on the North side. It is commodious and well situated. The undersigned will receive offers for it up to the 31st instant.

tf 1731 1744 Macao, 13th August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE well known and valuable PROPERTY in the Rua dos Calles No. 17. The undersigned will receive offers for it up to the 15th proximo.

336 1745 Macao, 13th August 1866.

FOR SALE,

EX *Veritas* from Newcastle.

2 MILCH COWS, together with their Calves

Horse *Vanguard.*

Apply to the Captain on board,

or Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1711 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE situated in Inner Harbor of Macao.

For particulars, apply to

A. JORGE,

Central Bank of Western India, Hongkong,

or J. C. P. D'ASSUMPSAO,

Macao.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 18th August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

YELLOW METAL, Munts & Co.

22, 26 & 28 os.

SUPERIOR CLARET, St. Pierre, 1852.

SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE, H. PIPER & Co.,

Carte Blanche.

RAYNAL & Co.

tf 1691 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

1,000 TONS Newport WELSH COAL.

1,000 TONS WEST HARTLEY ENGLISH COAL.

Ex Ship or in Godown.

Apply to MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.

tf 1492 Hongkong, 14th July, 1866.

PATENT SLIP FOR SALE.

THE Machinery and Iron work for a Morton's Patent Slip, capable of taking on vessels of 1000 Tons English Register, Specifications and plan, with other particulars on references to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1209 Hongkong, 11th June, 1866.

SAO Lan Flour

Stuart's Crushed Sugar

New Beef and Pork

Fairbank's Scales

Copper Sheathing and Nails

Apply to SMITH ARCHER & Co.

tf 1031 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

Just landed ex *Panama* and *Bunmail*.

PEACOCK'S composition.

Hubbock's boiled Oil, in drums and wood.

Hubbock's Saw Oil in Drums

Hubbock's best assorted Paints

Paint Brushes, assorted sizes

Mustheops and Hanks

Galvanized Thimbles and Clews, &c., &c.

Deck Scrubbing Brushes

Repairing and other Canvas

Boating of assorted cuts

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1261 Hongkong, 16th June, 1866.

SHERRY, Sors. Josselle, Champagne, Claret & Hock, and Brandy. Alms Bass Pale Ale in Hhds., Barrels and Kilderkins.

Apply to

SEVERS & Co,

tf Hongkong, 17th August, 1864.

Vessels Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	ACT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
SAN FRANCISCO	Der West	Past	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch
Do.	Perle	Fedderson	Hongkong	Rosenau & Co	Quick dispatch
MELBOURNE	Spray of the Ocean	Diroire	Hongkong	Parker & Co	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Bella	Martin	Whampoa	Augustine Heard & Co	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE	Liberia	Divoire	Hongkong	Reynvaan Bro hers & Co	On the 27th Instant.
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA	Calabar		Hongkong	Geo. Holmes & Co	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Venilia	Pavey	Hongkong	Geo. Holmes & Co	Quick dispatch
HONOLULU	Antonia Petronella	Voorsnidyk	Hongkong	Rosman & Co	Quick dis; atch.
SHANGHAI	Louise	Hansen	Hongkong	Bourjau Hubener & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do	Savoenda (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Douglas (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Mail Steamer *Delhi*, and other late Arrivals.

LADIES' Trimmed HATS

CRINOLINES, newest shapes.

Fashionable BELTS and BUCKLES

Fancy COMBS for the Hair

JET BROOCHES and EAR-RINGS

White Muslin JACKETS

LACE SHAWLS

Linen and Paper COLLARS for Gentlemen, in the newest shapes.

Hendrie's Perfumes, ESSENCES, and TOILET SOAPS.

A. ROYER & Co.

Corner of d'Aguilar & Wellington Streets.

tf 1455 Hongkong, 9th July, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE BOILERS, ENGINES and SPARE GEAR of the Screw Steamer *Lucas*, built by A. & J. INGLIS, of Glasgow, in June, 1864. Daily expected to arrive per *Shen Shah* from Manila. For particulars apply to

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

tf 1463 Hongkong, 18th July, 1866.

COKE FOR SALE.

SUITABLE for household purposes, when mixed with a small proportion of Coal or Chinese Charcoal. It forms an excellent substitute for steam and possesses the advantage of making a good fire without smoke. Apply to the undersigned, or at the Gas Works, West Point.

CHOY AKUN, WINGSHING & Co.

No. 33, Praya, West.

6m 709 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1866.

FOR SALE.

At the Maskim Shed, East Point.

LOWMOOR BOILER PLATES, SHEET IRON, BAR IRON, and RIVETS, Best CROWN SCRAP PLATES, SHEET IRON, BAR IRON, RIVETS and ANGLE IRON.

COPPER PLATES and PIPES, GAS PIPES, with Unions Couplings, &c.

RABBIT'S METAL, MUNTZ METAL, SPRING STEEL, BLISTER STEEL, ROLLER TUBES, GR

Extracts.

The War in Bohemia.

(From the Spectator.)

The campaign in Bohemia will take a high place in military annals, not only because it has been so swiftly fought out, but because it has convinced all the nations of Europe of the supreme value of the breech-loading musket. To that formidable weapon, as we hope to show, Count Bismark owes his victory. The Austrians have not been beaten in the lesser and the greater combats, and in the crowning battle on the Bistritz, because their soldiers were personally or collectively less brave and less highly trained, nor because their General was defective in the knowledge of his art. They have been beaten, as Napoleon himself would have been beaten, because the infantry of their opponents possessed, and they did not possess, an arm before whose concussive fire the best troops the world ever saw would have gone down. In the final action, it is true, Benedek was combating between two fires, but that fact was in itself a result of the immense advantages which had secured to the Prussians from the use they had made of their death-dealing breech-loader. It is this weapon which, fifteen days after the declaration of war, and eleven days after the invasion of Bohemia, has reduced the Austrian Emperor to sue for peace from an enemy who had the empire at his mercy.

The frontier which divides the Austrian dominions from Saxony and Silesia is a mountain chain of irregular outline, extending from the limits of Northern Bavaria to the north-eastern end of Moravia. It is an angular frontier, the salient of which lies between Silesia and the right bank of the Elbe. This river, as all readers know, breaks through the mountains some miles below Prague and above Dresden, and the road along its left bank and the passes to the west of it form one of the many issues across the chain. To the eastward, over the Zittau, the important defile and those which run from Rumburg, Zittau, and Friedland, thence eastward runs the rugged wall of the Giant Mountains, unbroken by a single practicable pass for 70 miles. But where what Mr. Carlyle finely calls the "wizard solitudes and highland wastes" of this range come to an end, the pass of Landshut, so famous in the wars of Frederick and the Empress Queen, gives access to and from Bohemia; and near by, where the county of Glatz projects like a huge bastion into Austrian territory, two passes, from Braunau and from Reinerz, break through the rough hills, and give entry to the valleys of the Aupa and Upper Elbe. Further eastward several passes, from the county of Glatz, from Neisse, from Upper Silesia, connect the lands on either side. The advantage of this frontier, so broken and so extensive, has long been recognised as leaning to the side of Prussia, whose troops at all times can break through from into Bohemia or Moravia. No Austrian army can ever hope to pour the whole line, and consequently the sole system of defence open to the Austrians is to occupy a position as central as possible, and to stand prepared to fall upon the Prussian columns as they issue from the mountains and prevent their junction. If the reader will look at a map, he will see that such a position is to be found between Olmutz and Pardubitz, in the heart of the railway system, and on the line of the Elbe. For the railway from Vienna running north as far as Landenburg there branches out, one line going by Presau to Crucow, the other by Iglau to Bohm Trebau, which is united to Pesprz and the Crucow line by a branch passing through Olmutz. From Bohm Trebau the railway passes to Pardubitz on the Elbe, and thence again branches out, one line running westward to Prague, the other ascending the right branch of the Elbe, and running north-westward near the fortress of Josephstadt, placed at the confluence of the Metau, the Aupa, and the Upper Elbe, runs away by Turnau through Reichenberg to Zittau and the Saxon lines. At Turnau a branch goes south-westerly through Munchengrats to the Elbe, a little below Prague, where it joins the line to the Elbe valley. From Prague, a line runs away by Pilsen and Eger into the Bavarian railway system. Now, a glance at the map will show that an army between Olmutz and Pardubitz covers all the main roads to Vienna, and besides the road to Prague is free from this central position it could meet an invasion of Moravia, or in a few marches take up the line of the Elbe between Pardubitz and Nachod, whence alone it could advance from either to a double or single invasion of Bohemia. For while the Austrian army remained on that line, no invader coming from Saxony and Glatz could make any progress, for to pass by or between the line by crossing the Elbe below Pardubitz or if he turned off towards Prague, in either case he would expose his line of communications. Therefore, seated on the Elbe to the right and left of Koniggratz, the Austrian army covers its own communications and threatens those of the enemy coming from the north-west should he make anything but a front attack. In this case the Austrian base of operations Olmutz and Brünn, and its greatest disadvantage is that the railway which forms the line of supply from the base to the front, runs for many miles on the line in the Prussian county of Glatz, and consequently is open to the turnouts of partisans. It was from the position we have described that General Benedek sought to frustrate that double invasion of Bohemia which had been planned with such care by the Berlin strategists, and executed so promptly by the commanders in the field.

The Prussians must have been perfectly well aware, to a general way, what positions were occupied by the Austrians. They seem to have laid their plans on the assumption that General Benedek would adopt the ideal measure, and of course if he did not, as much the worse for him. Seeing that the roads from Zittau, and Nachod, and Trautenau converge upon Pardubitz, they determined to move directly upon that point from Saxony, and at the same time to push a strong force through the mountains of Silesia, press back the right of Benedek's army, seize the roads, bring the Silesian corps into the line with the corps from Saxony, and throw the united force upon the *nucleus* of Benedek's line of communication, or upon him, if he gave them the opportunity. To execute this plan they had eight *corps-d'armée*, including the Guards, and they formed three lines two armies of nearly equal strength. The first or Army of the Elbe, was composed of the 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 8th Corps, and commanded by Prince Charles. The second, or Army of Silesia, was composed of the 1st, 5th, and 6th Corps, and the corps of Guards, commanded by the Crown Prince. This was slightly the stronger army, and it was made stronger probably because it had to force the passes out of Landshut and Glatz under the ease of Benedek, and almost within sight of the fortress of Josephstadt, constructed on a site chosen expressly to support an army whose business it was to prevent an invasion from that side. Thus it will be seen the Prussian force was divided. Prince Charles was quite a parallel from the Crown Prince, and even the corps of the latter were, at the outset, not in direct communication. The latter had first to unite, and then to effect a junction with the Army of the Elbe. General Benedek, meanwhile, appears to have had all his corps behind, that is, on the left bank of the Elbe, except the 1st Corps, part of the Saxons, and a cavalry division. These were on the roads leading from Eastern Saxony to the valley of the Elbe and Iser. Seven corps, the 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, remained in the central position.

Now, at the first glance, and judging from p.e.cedents, it would seem certain that Benedek could prevent the junction of the Prussian armies and each of armies, and beat them in detail, and he would probably have done so, had he not been opposed by an enemy armed with a breech-loader, which at the lowest computation, doubled the battle forces.

And so it fell out that when Prince Charles, descending from Saxony on a broad front by several roads, all uniting in the valley of the Iser at Turnau and Munchengratz, was met first by cavalry and guns, and then by all arms, he was able to crush with ease, and almost without halting, the brigade opposed to him. The Austrians found that good positions and stout hearts were of no avail to arrest an enemy who fired six shots to their one, and who, if they essayed to charge, swept them down long before they could cross bayonets. Consequently, in four days the Prince of Prussia, master of the railway as far as Turnau and of the roads which led to Gitschin, the town where he hoped to effect a junction with the Crown Prince. In the meantime, when the tele.raph announced the Crown Prince that his cousin had reached the Iser, the former put his corps in motion. Benedek was ready to meet them. On the 27th two corps, pushed through the passes of the Landau, Trautenau, the 5th upon Nachod. General von Gablenz on the 27th did, as reported, drive the last out of Trautenau, but on the 28th the Guards made good the passage of the defiles, and on the 29th Gablenz by Eypel, forced him back upon Koniginhof and his communications with Josephstadt. At the same time the 5th Prussian Corps, emerging by Nachod and Braunau, made head against the Austrian 6th, and on the 28th, aided by the Prussian 6th, swept two Austrian corps off the road at Koltz, whence were cut internal communication with Prague.—All these defeats of the Austrians were mainly inflicted by the breech-loader, which knocked to pieces their infantry, horseman, and gunners; and their effort was to secure the junction of the two columns of the army of the Crown Prince, whose left wing now began to file westward and in the right, for a direct march towards Gitschin, or any nearer point of communication with Prince Charles. The next day, the 29th, that junction was facilitated by the secession of the 1st Austrian Corps and the Saxons from Gitschin, after a hard fight, triumphantly won by the breech-loader and good tactics; and thus the sole obstacle to the union of the independent armies being removed, Prince Charles halted to rest, and Benedek, foiled at all points, gathered up the fragments of his army behind the Elbe for a final blow.

Planted between Josephstadt and Koniggratz, Benedek watched the movements of his foes. He had seen and felt the effects of the rapid firing of the Prussian infantry, against which his cavalry, his guns, his infantry had struggled in vain. But he seems to have thought that there was just a chance, if he crossed the Elbe, that he might dash against Prince Charles before he could be joined by the Crown Prince, and ruin the Four-line plan by cutting each army in detail. Even if we could be brought to suppose that the whole Austrian army, or what remained of it on the 2nd of July, were a match for the Army of the Elbe, with its terrible muskets, the event shows that Benedek was just a day too late. The King of Prussia had reached the camp, and had taken command of both armies—nominal command of course. Prince Charles had come up to the Bistritz by the road from Gitschin to Koniggratz, and had halted near Sadowa. The Crown Prince was working his way through the rough country to the north, moving probably by columns up in Horzitz. Suddenly, on the morning of the 3rd of July, Prince Charles found himself opposed alone to the whole of Benedek's army. Had the weapons been equal, the Prince might have been defeated, for he must have been considerably outnumbered. But here, again, the breech-loader enabled the Prussian Elbe army to hold on to the position until the afternoon, by which time the Crown Prince, having marched all the morning, struck full on the Austrian right wing. This attack was nearly as fatal to Benedek as that of Blucher was to Napoleon, or that of Jackson to WELLINGTON. The torrent of men pouring down from the north bore down everything before it. Yet for some hours still the Austrians fought to cover their retreat, if possible. But their extraordinary valour availed for naught, except to show a mean of courage and fortitude equal to anything in military history. Exhausted and over-borne, many thousands were cut off and laid down their arms, and the rest fled towards the Elbe, leaving behind their wounded and the greater part of their artillery. So crushing was the defeat, that it opened an easy road directly upon three great lines of communication with Prague on one side, and Olmutz, Brunn, and Vienna on the other, which we have described. Moreover, Prussian troops had descended from Glatz, and from Neisse, and were coming from Benedek from all railway communication with Vienna. Hence he had to retreat from the field of battle by Pardubitz, off the lines of railway altogether, and thus it comes that his head-quarters are at Hohenmauth. The Austrian cause in Bohemia was less beyond hope of redemption, and once refreshed after their great labours, the Prussians might have marched to the Danube without the slightest chance of their being hindered by the way. The Emperor then, to save his empire, owned himself beaten, and the war, at least in its present phase, was at an end.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.

THE spacious premises on the Queen's Road now occupied by Messrs. PARKER & Co. admirably suited for a Banking institution or large Mercantile firm.

For Terms on the Premises.

if 274 Hongkong, 10th February, 1866.

With immediate possession.

THE Property known as "ASHOK PLACE," having a frontage of Eighty-three feet on Wellington and Gage Streets, and of two hundred and twenty-nine feet on Aberdeen Street, comprising a superficial area of about 19,000 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent £ 2, 12. 8.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON AND Co.

if Hongkong, 24th February, 1866.

TO LET.

THAT very commodious and delightfully situated House, on Bonham Road, named *Percepolis*, having 12 large and airy Rooms, with Bath Rooms, Cobirs, Out houses, Stables, &c. Water-pipes are laid into the premises, and Gas fitted into 28 bracket lights, with six Chandeliers, &c., &c. The Bungalow has a nice spacious Garden having about 300 flower pots and beautifully built fountain in the centre. Rent moderate.

Possession can be had immediately. Apply to

DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

if 1001 Hongkong, 16th May, 1866.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A DAIRY and spacious Bungalow containing six Rooms, Bath Rooms and Servants' Offices, and commanding the whole view of the harbour and town, and delightfully situated behind the Albany, Southward of Mr. W. B. Alexander's residence

Apply to E. PESTONJEE.

3rd Lythcrost Terrace.

if 282 Hongkong, 12th February 1866.

TO LET.

THE Building known as Marine House, lately occupied by Messrs. Dent & Co., situated in the most central part of the Town, fronting the Queen's Road thoroughly repaired and in good order. This Building is particularly suitable for a Bank or Mercantile Establishm nt, having a fire proof granite Treasury, and besides several godowns for the storage of ordinary goods also a fire-proof vaulted godown, specially adapted for the storage of Opium or other valuable goods

Apply to R. B. SLATE,

Secretary Hongkong Hotel Co. Limited.

Club Chambers Building.

if 695 Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. EMERSON BAY and SANDER.

For particulars apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON AND Co.

if 863 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

TO LET.

TWO or three ROOMS suitable for an Office on the ground floor of the newly built house on the Praya, next to the Oriental Bank. For particulars apply to

P. F. CAMA & Co.

if 1606 Hongkong, 16th July, 1866.

TO let in Queen's Road East, opposite H. M. N. Yard, containing 7 rooms on the first floor, and one godown &c. Bath room, with water laid on. The premises are suitable for family residence (Stores Quarters, or Mercantile offices." Rent moderate. Apply to W. H. WINSBERG & Co., next door, opposite the Nullah.

if 1615 Hongkong 3rd August, 1866.

TO LET.

THE whole or part of a FIRST FLOOR, suitable for Offices. Enquire of

BONNAET & Co. No. 1 Wyndham Street, rear of Club House.

if 1647 Hongkong 3rd August, 1866.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE large and commodious house lately occupied by Messrs. CASSIDONOFF NUTHANOFF Sons & Co., Gage Street, corner of Peel Street.

For particulars apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

if 1610 Hongkong, 30th July, 1866.

TO LET.

With immediate Possession,

THE large and commodious HOUSE in Queen's Road, opposite the Central Bank, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker & Co.

For particulars, apply to

A. PESTONJEE, Lyndcrst Terrace.

if 1538 Hongkong, 21st July, 1866.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES of the late Oriental Hotel, consisting of three Houses, with Kitchen, Out-houses, and Stables, (Gas and Water being laid on all through the premises,) either together or separately. Alterations to suit parties may be made if taken for a length of time.

For particulars apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

if 1474 Hongkong, 11th July, 1866.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received authority by a recent Mail to issue LIFE POLICIES to accounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.

ROBT. S. WALKER AND Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Co.

555 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Capital— ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY WISE & Co., as Agents for this Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board

JAMES B. NORTHCOTT.

Secretary

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks on the usual terms.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

if 780 Hongkong, 10th February, 1865.

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNDER instructions from the head office, the Undersigned are now prepared to accept SHORT PERIOD RISKS according to the following scale:—

200 exceeding	1 month ½ of annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding	3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 „ full annual rate.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

Agents.

1m 1710 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A RETURN of (15 ½) Fifteen per cent, instead of (10 ½) Ten per cent, will after this date be made on the premium payable on Policies issued in China by the above named Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

if 489 Hongkong, 14th March 1866.

LIVERPOOL LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town and their contents	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	½ per cent.

SMITH, KENNEDY and Co.

Agents Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company.

if 809 Hongkong, 9th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT PERIOD RISKS at the following Reduced Scale, viz.—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 „ the annual rate.

SMITH, KENNEDY and Co.

Agents, Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.

1m 1709 Hongkong, 10th August, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Tls. 2,0 0,000.

In 400 Shares, of Tls. 5,000 each.

Paid-up Capital, Tls. 200,000.

Directors.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)—*Chairman.*

J. H. BELL Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co)

F. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

J. TURNER, Esq., (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)

R. R. TYERS, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant and Co.)

J. HOP, Esq., (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)

Agencies are established at the several ports of China and Japan.

T. JOSEPHS, *Secretary.*

Shanghai, 22nd August, 1865.

REDUCTION

In the rates of premium for

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 7th October last, received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furniture and effects therein contained.

As unless of Dwelling Houses removed from the Town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in case of Residences as situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.

The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurances on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, (removed from the Town) and their contents	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent.
Offices and Godowns, and their contents	¾ per cent.
China Houses and their contents	First Class, 1 per cent. Second Class 1½ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.	

ROBERT, S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

if 714 Hongkong, 7th January, 1865.

REDUCTION

IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to REDUCE rates for FIRE INSURANCE for SHORT PERIODS, as follows:—

On Policies not exceeding 1 month	from ½ to ½ per cent.
On Policies not exceeding 3 months	from ½ to ¾ „
On Policies not exceeding 6 months	from ¾ to ¾ „

ROBT. S. WALKER and Co.

Agents,

Royal Insurance Company.

if 1809 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1865.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town and their contents	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such and their contents	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	½ per cent.

SMITH, KENNEDY and Co.

Agents Phœnix Assurance.

if 876 Hongkong 8th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT PERIOD RISKS, at the following Reduced Scale, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 „ the annual rate.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,

Agents, Phœnix Fire Assurance Company.

1m 1708 Hongkong, 10th August, 1865.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ORDINANCE FOR 1865.

(Capital One Million Dollars.

THE above Company is now prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and Goods on the usual terms.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co.

General Managers,

if 1202 Hongkong, 9th June, 1866.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

One month	½ per cent.
Three months	¾ „
Six months	1 „

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

if 1689 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

SAMARANG SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering marine risks at the current rates.

BATNAL & Co.

if 1674 Macao, 6th August, 1866.

DE GOSTERLING.

SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies, and are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co,

if 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned accept risks against Fire for SHORT PERIODS, on the following terms:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding	3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 „ the annual rate

DENT & Co.,

Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

1m 1711 Hongkong, 10th August, 1865.

Reduced Rates of Premiums for Fire Insurance.

GUARDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HE undersigned are prepared to accept short risks at the following reduced rates.

Not exceeding 1 Mo. ½ per cent.

Above 1 mo. but not exceeding 3 months, ¾ „

Above 3 mo. but not exceeding 6 months, 1 „

ALFRED WILKINSON, & Co.

Agents

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Office.

if 1641 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1866.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

6th 1570 Hongkong, 24th July, 1866.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at the usual Terms.

SMITH KENNEDY and Co.

203 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. (FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against risk of Fire on Buildings or on goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on grain on board Lorchas, and on hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual terms and conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first Class Lives up to £1,000 on a single Life.

For rates of premiums, forms of proposals, or any other information,

Apply to

OXFORD and Co.

Agents at Hongkong and Canton.

1y 2724 Hongk ng, 3rd November, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town and their contents,	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	½ per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON and Co.

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

if 881 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 „ the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

if 1091 Hongkong, 8th August, 1866.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company as at Hongkong, are prepared to grant Policies payable at any of the following Ports:—

London.
Calcutta.
Bombay.
Karrachee.
Madras.
Melbourne.
The Cape.
Shanghai.

SMITH, KENNEDY and Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1866.

THE NETHERLANDS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMSTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire on the usual terms.

BOURJAU, HUBENER and Co.

if 644 Hongkong, 4th April, 1865.

THE ELPHINSTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for THE ELPHINSTON INSURANCE COMPANY of Bombay, are prepared to take Risks to the extent of one lakh of Rupees in Sailing Ships, and one lakh and a half in Steamers, payable in Bombay, Karrachee, Cochin, Columbo, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon Moulmain, Singapore, Shanghai, London, and Liverpool, at which Ports the Company has organised branches.

JAMSETJEE, NESSERWANJEE & Co.

499 Hongkong, 1st January, 1865.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London New York. Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foo ow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured at each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder,

RUSSELL AND Co.

Hongkong, November, 1862.

Insurances.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to accept the following Rates of Premium, for SHORT PERIOD RISKS, on First-class Godowns and Goods Stored therein, viz:—

For 1 month	½ of Annual Rate.
For 3 months	½ do. do.
For 6 do.	¾ do. do.

Above 6 months the full Annual Rates.

TURNER & Co.

if 1769 Hongkong, 17th August, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their contents } ½ per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents } ½ per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents } 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

Agents China Fire Insurance Company.

if 873 Hongkong 9th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 „ the annual rate.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

if 1622 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Office and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual Terms and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following ports:—

Canton, by Messrs. DEACON & Co.

Macao, by E. L. LANOA, Esq.

Amoy, by Messrs. BOYD & Co.

Foochow, by Messrs. KINNEAR & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

ADAM SCOTT & Co., *Agents.*

if 1633 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT RISKS at the following Reduced Rates:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ per cent.
Above 1 month, but not exceeding	3 „ ½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	6 „ ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months but not exceeding	12 „ full annual Rate.

ADAM SCOTT & Co.

Agents, Sun Fire Office.

if 1729 Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

"ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the "Oriental Insurance Society" of Bombay is prepared to accept Marine risk on goods and freight by sailing Vessels and Steamers, and grant Policies on the usual terms payable in sone of loss in Hongkong, Calcutta, Bombay and London

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.

if 3017 Hongkong, 18th December, 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*

Fire Insurances, £ 5,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, *Agent.*

if Hongkong 17th March, 1863

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates, on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

WM. PESTAN AND Co., *Agents.*

if Hongkong, 6th October, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept INSURANCES against FIRE upon European Buildings and Merchandize, and upon Chinese Property.

LYALL, STILL & Co.

122 Hongkong, 30th October, 1866.

Insurances.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

One month	½ per cent.
Three months	¾ „
Six months	1 „

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.

if 1688 Hongkong, 6th August, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

if Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against sea risks at current rates.

RUSSELL AND Co.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1865. Apl. 13

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

IN reference to the above F. SIMONS begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general that he has this day assumed the Proprietorship of the above establishment, and hopes that by care and attention he will merit a share of their kind patronage.

F. SIMONS.

N.B.—Billiard Tables and Cues kept in thorough repair, one first class American Piano in the sitting Room for the use of Visitors. English and American Papers received by every Mail.

if 717 Hongkong 13th April, 1866. F. S.

DR. SCHEVELIG, has removed to Peddars Hill if 329 Hongkong, 20th February, 1866.

SILVEIRA AND Co.

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

Queen's Road,

Opposite the Oriental Hotel.

if 1530 Hongkong, 14th June, 1866.

FRENCH DISPENSARY.

Queen's Road, No. 106, Hongkong.

FIGUEIREDO & Co., actual proprietors of the above Establishment, beg respectfully to inform the Public that their Dispensary (during pur. in better condition to satisfy all demands in French, English, Spanish and Portuguese, as they have already received, and will periodically receive, drugs and Chemicals from the best Houses in London, Paris and Lisbon.

Mr. L. FIGUEIREDO, being a Pharmaceutic Chemist under a Royal Charter, and at present Manager of the French Dispensary, can guarantee to the Public the genuine quality of his drugs and hopes to deserve their patronage.

Masters of Ships will find every requisite to provide their Medicine Chests on very moderate terms.

if 4th of 2916 Hongkong, 7th December, 1865

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Sales on the 22nd August, 1866.

Vendor	Goods Sold	Price	Purchaser
Walker & Co.	120 pcs. W.D.	$21.00	Woo-lun
	Assorted Camlets		
Phillips Moore & Co	300 blcs. Tientsin Cotton	22.50	Kim-hing
Tak-on-hong	25 „ Nos. 38-42 Cotton Yarn	$22.00	Canton Merchant
Wu-lee-hung	50 „ Twists	23.50	Masso Merchant
do.	300 pcs. Slan. Cotton	2.35	Wing-tye
do.	100 „ Spanwood Muscels	7.10	Travelling Merchant
Kwong-hok-wo	120 pcs. 30 yards Drills	4.80	Chinchew Merchant
do.	500 pls. Yellow Possa	2.40	Tongchow Merchant
Lee-yuen	600 „ do.	2.40	Chinchew Merchant
Hang-fong hong	200 „ Small Green Peas	6.00	Hongkong Merchant
Kin-shoong hong	300 „ do.	3.80	Chow-hing-loong
do.	130 „ Manila Cows' Hide	8.40	Fatshan Merchant
do.	500 „ Siam White	2.80	Toong-lee
Yuen-fong hong	60 „ Japan Cuttlefish	20.00	Hongkong Merchant
do.	1,000 „ Dried Wheat	2.60	Chinchew Merchant

ICE CREAM AND ICE CREAM PUDDINGS

EVERY DAY AT

N. CREMER'S CONFECTIONERY,

Wellington Street, No. 33, Opposite the Catholic Church.

All Orders will be promptly executed and forwarded to any address indicated.

if 1442 Hongkong, 7th July, 1866.

SHIPPING IN THE C NTON WATER.

Vessels & Captain	*Flag & Rig*	*Tons*	*Consignees*	*Destination*
HONGKONG.				
STEAMERS.				
Cadiz,	Cartes	Brit. str	730	F. & O. S. N. Co
Cambodge,*	De Bovis	Fch. str	1660	Messageries Imperiales
Douglas,	Aitken	Brit. str	616	P. Lyall & Co.
Dame,	Le Ferre	Fch. str	112	E. K. & W. Dk. Co
Emeen 2,		Brit. str	438	E. K. & Co. & M. S. P. Co
Fe-hong,	Tuppin	Brit. str	2 0	D. Lapraik
Fire Dart,‡	Banning	Brit. str	500	F. K. & Co. & M. S. P. Co
Fusiyama,		Brit. str		McDougall & Co
Kin-Kiang,	Newton	Amer. str	1068	Russell & Co
Lancefield,	Johnson	Brit. str	447	Russell & Co
Little Orphan,†		Brit. str		Union Dock Co.
London,		Brit. str	700	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Merlusan,		Brit. str	1120	P. & O. S. N. Co
Pegasus 2,	White	Brit. str	637	Russell & Co
Rona,	(Crew)	Amer. str	786	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ta Yang,†	Morrison	Amer. str		Russell & Co
White Cloud,*	Carrol	Brit. str	580	E. K. & Co. & M. S. P. Co

** Running between Macao and Hkong.*
† Running between Hkong and Canton.
‡ Tug steamer.

Vessel & Captain	*Flag & Rig*	*Tons*	*Consignees*	*Destination*
HONGKONG.				
STEAMERS.				
Nieman,	Ballard	Brit. bk	576	Russell &